Weather

Cloudy and fine. The maximum temperature yesterday was 80.6 and the minimum 56.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 84.8 and 62.5.

The China Press
大陸報

The Mail Box

MAILS for U. S. and Mexico, Str. Emp. of Canada, 4 p.m. tomorrow.

FOR Europe via Suez, Str. Cordillera, June 5.

FROM U. S. and Europe Str. Pret. Pierce, June 6.

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ELIAS, SAPHIERE, HENLEY, VEREA OUT, HOME TOMORROW

CANTONESE NOW BUYING REAL ESTATE IN HONGKONG

Paying Fancy Prices For Some Properties

BIDS PLENTIFUL

Some Investors Seem To Be "Throwing Away Money"

BY DAVID ARAKIE

The reservoirs of credit at Hongkong have, to all appearances, for sometime past been full to the point of running over. Pipe lines principally from Canton have brought funds to the Colony since the political upheaval in the South made business in Canton and its environs extremely precarious, with life and property also not considered safe.

The immediate reflection of this was an exodus of capital to Hongkong from the disturbed centers. The security offered in Hongkong naturally prompted many of the well-to-do Chinese, who had fled from Canton and elsewhere to this haven of refuge, to invest their money in landed properties and in joint-stock shares. Hence the investment market in Hongkong, viewed from any angle, experienced a boom which had not come its way for many years. The profits brought to a large number by this wave of buying have been, indeed, flattering.

Probably the most important source of this increased wealth has been the rapid sale and resale of land in that Colony. Chinese banks, we understand, have been large contributors to this boom, especially as they are stated to have financed some of these large purchases. The liquid deposits of these banking institutions for the past year or so have shown some very robust advances, and, faced with the depression in the import and export trades, have found it difficult to utilise all their funds. When the influx of Chinese immigrants into Hongkong began to grow and the desire of these folks to invest in land became pronounced, there set in a veritable scramble to buy any piece of land. The Chinese banks, on their part, assisted the movement in order to keep their funds busy at some sort of profitable employment.

BIG PRICES PAID

The reflection of this has been seen in the fabulous values paid for areas in Hongkong and Kowloon. The pandemonium described by the Hongkong papers at P. W. D. auctions, when parcels of Government virgin land had been put up and secured at prices considerably higher than the authorities' upset values, is a sure illustration of the fever which seems to have seized our Chinese friends in the Southern Colony.

From a newspaper description of land sale held recently in Hongkong it would seen that money is simply being thrown away in Hongkong. Bids were so quickly forthcoming that it was difficult to decide who had made the offer. In fact, the babel of voices was so marked, we are told, that when lots were knocked down there were disputes as to who the purchasers were, necessitating these lots being put up again. Bids were being received as rapidly as in a furniture auction. A few instances of the very high price realised recently in Hongkong will suffice. An area of 8,000 square feet at Kennedy Town, put up at an upset price of $4,800, was knocked down for $27,000. Land of similar size in Kowloon offered, at the upset price of $20,000, fetched $57,500, and a lot of 49,500 square feet in Cheungshawan, on the borders of Hongkong, realised $98,700 against the upset price of $14,850.

Probably the outstanding development of Hongkong in recent months has been the speculative activity in real estate. The tide has flowed incessantly, but the inevitable ebb must surely come.

(Continued on Page 4)

Twenty Thousand Chinese Will Meet This Afternoon To Condemn Bandits' Acts

Huge Massmeeting Scheduled For 1 O'clock At Military Drill Compound; Two Resolutions Prepared

Twenty thousand are expected to attend the Chinese mass meeting to protest against the Lincheng affair at the Military Drill Compound near the South Railway Station this afternoon at 1 o'clock. Either Mr. Sun Chung-yin, the veteran organiser of Tientsin and director of the International Famine Relief Fund, Mr. Tsao Moh-kwan, principal of Ching Chong School, or Mr. Yuan Li-tung of the Chinese General of Chamber of Commerce, will preside.

Two declarations, one addressed to Chinese and the other addressed to the foreign community in China, will be submitted to the meeting for approval this afternoon. They have been prepared by Mr. Shih Kung and amended by Messrs. Yang Chun-lu and Chow Tse-kwan.

The purpose of the mass meeting to a circular issued by the Committee, is to arise the people to action, in view of the lukewarm attitude of the Government authorities. Attention is directed to the criticism by the foreign press of the alleged apathy of the Chinese people. It is pointed out that the talk of the internationalisation of China's railways is in the air and it is time that the Chinese people should bestir themselves.

PARIS DEPUTIES ARE ASSAULTED BY ROYALISTS

Legislators On Way To Address Anti Fascist Meeting Are Waylaid

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, June 1.—A street attack by members of the Royalist organisation, the Camelots du Roi, on three Deputies, MM. Sangnier, Moutet and Violette, who were proceeding to a meeting to speak against Fascism, has caused a sensation in Paris. MM. Sangnier and Moutet, in spite of their injuries, addressed the meeting, scarred and bandaged. M. Violette was with his wife when surrounded. They were thrown down and a bottle of ink foured over their faces. He was unable to attend the meeting.

Interpellations relative to the Royalist attack on the Deputies led to violent scenes in the Chamber. The Radical-Socialist, M. Herriot, demanded vigorous measures to suppress the whole of the Camelots du Roi movement. He was constantly interrupted and a fierce verbal duel ensued between the Extreme Right and Left.

M. Maunour, the Minister of the Interior, replying, declared that the Goformment was determined pitilessly to suppress such assaults. The Government had proofs that the assaults were premeditated and were the acts of an organisation, extending throughout France, whose plans and leaders were known. The Government would unflinchingly carry out its duty of defending the Republic.

M. Daudet (Royalist) amidst deafening interruptions defended the Camelots. He declared that yesterday's were acts of warning.

The Chamber finally passed a resolution by 379 votes to 191 of confidence that the Government would repel violence from whatever quarter.

SINGAPORE HALF SUSTAINED BY OPIUM, CHARGE

Fortyeight Percent Of Total Revenue Derived From Drug Monopoly, Says Chinese

(Reuter's Service)

Geneva, June 1.—In the course of a discussion on limitation of production by the Opium Commission of the League of Nations, the British delegate moved a resolution, inviting the Governments of opium producing States to enter into negotiations in order to fix a limit production of narcotics and for the quantities of raw material imported for the purpose of manufacturing narcotics, and to determine the reduction to be made in imports of raw opium into European possessions in the Far East.

The delegates of Portugal, France, China, Japan and Holland approved in principle with certain reservations the American proposals that the employment of opiate products for other than medical and scientific purposes should be illegal and that the production of raw opium should be controlled so that there would be no surplus available for non-medical or non-scientific purposes.

The German delegate declared that the American proposals were ruled under German Law.

THREE SLAIN BY JAPANESE IN RESISTING BOYCOTTERS

Serious Rioting At Changsha After Marines Arrive

CONSUL RESCUED

Staff Taken Aboard Gunboat To Avoid Attack

(Special To The China Press)

Hankow, June 2.—Serious rioting developed at Changsha yesterday in connection with the Japanese boycott that is being agitated there, principally by students.

The trouble arose when the Japanese river boat Buryo Maru, of the N.K.K., was attacked by the boycotters, many of whom threw stones through the doors and windows of the vessel as she lay at the wharf. The Japanese immediately summoned assistance and in a short time the gunboat Fushimi arrived. A party of marines were landed, and when they were attacked by the boycotters they opened fire, killing three Chinese and wounding many others.

As a result of this the mobs became more infuriated than ever, marching through the streets bent on attacking Japanese houses and shops of which many were smashed. The Japanese consular staff was rescued by the marines with difficulty and hurried to the gunboat, where they are now staying.

Later the Chinese troops restored order.

(Eastern News Agency)

Hankow, June 2.—A Changsha despatch reports: "When, on June 1, the Nisshin Kisen boat, Buryo Maru, entered the port of Changsha a large number of Chinese who are engaged in an anti-Japanese movement gathered at the wharf, threatening to use violence upon the boat. In consequence, marines of the Japanese gun-boat Fushimi were landed and were attacked. The marines, unable to resist the heavy odds, retreated to their gun-boat. In this struggle two Japanese marines were wounded, while three Chinese rioters were killed and wounded. The N.K.K. wharf at Changsha is now being guarded by Chinese troops."

Another Japanese gun-boat, Ataka, hastily proceeded to Changsha this afternoon.

Army Airplanes Complete Record Flight

SIX army airplanes, carrying 12 officers, under command of Captain Thomas G. Lanphier, shown arriving in Washington, after the completion of a record-breaking 6,000-mile flight, which was made to prepare plans to "bottle up" the Caribbean Sea in the event of an enemy naval attack. By reaching Porto Rico on schedule time they showed that within three days the entire American Air Force can be mobilised on that island to bomb and sink any approaching enemy fleet. There was not an accident on the flight.

New Trial Is Denied In Montgomery Ward Case

The motion for a new trial in the case of the Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger vs. Montgomery Ward and Co., judgment on which was given December 2, 1922, was overruled in a decision which has been handed down by Judge Charles S. Lobingier in the United States Court for China.

The motion was made on behalf of the defendants by the firm of Williams, Franklin and Faison and was opposed by Messrs. Schuhl and Schoenfeld.

The text of the ruling follows:

Judgment in this cause was rendered on December 2, 1922 and a copy furnished its counsel upon request. On March 1, 1923, defendant filed an exception thereto, on March 9, a notice of appeal and supersedeas bond and shortly thereafter a proposed bill of exceptions, writ of error, citation and all other papers necessary to perfect the proceeding were presented for signature in chambers and in the presence of plaintiff's counsel who was then asked to consent that the supersedeas bond be approved. On March 15 plaintiff presented a motion to disapprove the bond, on the ground that it "was not filed as required by law within sixty days after the rendition of judgment," and a motion for execution. On March 16, defendant filed a motion to withdraw the notice of appeal and a motion for a new trial. On April 17, defendant filed its brief in support of the motion for a new trial and plaintiff's brief in reply reached us less than two weeks ago. Meanwhile plaintiff had filed a second motion for execution "on the ground that defendant is closing up its business in Shanghai and plaintiff will be prejudiced and justice denied by delay." It is these two motions of plaintiff which we shall consider first, in connection with defendant's motion to withdraw its appeal, leaving the latter's motion for a new trial to be discussed later.

Plaintiff relies mainly upon the following provision:

"In any case where a writ of error may be a supersedeas, the defendant may obtain such supersedeas by serving the writ of error, by lodging a copy thereof for the adverse party in the clerk's office where the record remains, within sixty days, Sundays exclusive, after the rendering of the judgment complained of, and giving the security required by law on the issuing of the citation. But if he desires to stay process on the judgment, he may having served this writ of error as aforesaid, give the security required by law within sixty days after the rendition of such judgment, or afterward with the permission of a justice of the appellate court. And in such cases where a writ of error may be a supersedeas, executions shall not issue until the expiration of (the said term of sixty) ten days."

By the act creating the Courts of Appeals this provisions was made applicable to appeals to those tribunals. It is urged that as defendant failed to take any of these steps within the sixty days, its right to a supersedeas is lost. There is much support fo this contention in the authorities.

"The service of a writ of error, or the perfection of an appeal within sixty days, Sundays exclusive, after the rendering of the judgment or the passing of the decree complained of, is an indispensable prerequisite to a supersedeas, and it is not within this power of a justice or judge of the appellate court to grant a stay of process on the judgment or decree, if this has not been done."

Of course it follows that if an appellate judge is without much power, much more so is a trial judge.

Defendant does not contest the legal proposition involved in these authorities. On the contrary, by its course in moving to withdraw its appeal which was in process of perfection, and filing, at the same time, a motion for a new trial, defendant has clearly recognised that such appeal would avail it nothing because the judgment could not be stayed in that proceeding. The motion for a new trial was, evidently, an afterthought, never contemplated until discovery that the time for a supersedeas had expired, and resorted to on the theory that a new appellate proceeding could be predicated upon the denial of such a motion, and a supersedeas obtained within sixty days from such denial. In other words it is defendant's contention that the filing of such a motion, at any time, extends the period within which a judgment may be stayed.

Defendant relies chiefly upon a decision in which "an order

(Continued on Page 6)

Can You Beat It?

(China Press Service)

Peking, June 1.—In view of the dishonest practice of some legislators, who slipped away after signing the register and obtaining a check for $20 each as "encouragement prizes" for their attendance at the Constitution drafting conference the Government has modified its scheme and will now issue cheques only at the conclusion of each conference.

BERLIN WOULD PAY BILLION ANNUALLY FOR THIRTY YEARS

New Reparations Plan Calls For Grant Of Four Year Moratorium

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, June 1.—It is reported from Berlin that it is learned in German official circles that the fresh German reparation proposals include, inter alia, a request for a four years' moratorium in which Germany would do her utmost to fulfil her engagements and an oger of 30,000,000,000 gold marks, payable in thirty annual instalments of 1,000,000,000 gold marks each, which can be increased if Germany's capacity to pay increases.

(Reuter's Service)

Cologne, June 1.—A serious state of affairs has been produced by a strike of tramwaymen and Municipal employees, including gas, water and electricity workers, and also theater and opera-house workers, demanding an increase in wages owing to the enormous rise in the cost of living. Steps are being taken to compel resumption of work as the strike is contrary to the High Commission's ordinances. Some shops are closed, apprehensive of the future.

(Reuter's Service)

Brussels, June 1.—There is an almost general resumption of work on all the railway systems.

Irish Idemnity Bill Would Limit Compensation Sums

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 1.—The House of Commons today passed the third reading of the Indemnity Bill as amended.

It now limits indemnity to acts committed in connection with the deportations and provices that the tribunal to be established to award compensation shall treat applications for compensation on the basis of action in the courts for false imprisonment.

Subsequent prosecution does not debar a deportee from applying for compensation but the conviction of a deportee would naturally be taken into consideration by the tribunal.

STATUE UNVEILED

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, June 1.—The President of the Republic today unveiled a memorial at Strasbourg to the great Alsatian patriot, Pierre Bucher.

REST OF CAPTIVES TO BE FREE IN FEW DAYS, BANDITS JOIN ARMY

Outlaws Making Good On Their Promise To Free Prisoners On Condition They Are Reenrolled In Army, Shanghai Boys Due To Arrive In City Tomorrow Morning After Nearly A Month Of Captivity At Paotzuku, Military Mission Leaves Peking For Lincheng

By Lloyd ("Larry") Lehrbas
(China Press Staff Correspondent)

Tsaochuang, June 2.—Messrs. Eddie Elias, Verea, Saphiere and Henley, with two Chinese members of the train crew, were unconditionally released at five o'clock this morning and arrived here in chairs at eleven o'clock. They were escorted by a bandit detachment to the halfway station. Henley left immediately for Peking and the others will arrive in Shanghai Monday morning. All are in good health, and naturally delighted to be free. The negotiations for the release of the 12 other captives continue favorably.

The government delegates remained at the home of Sun Mei yao, the bandit chief, all night

THEODORE SAPHIERE

and sent cavalrymen to report on the progress of the negotiations, which are going on without a hitch. The airplanes sent down from Peking a few days ago made their first reconnaisance flight today, and are reported to have impressed the bandits deeply.

Tientsin, June 1.—In his latest letter to a friend at Tientsin, Major Pinger, of the American Army, who is still held captive at Paotsuku, gives a pathetic description of the young Chinese prisoners in the bandit lair.

Near Major Pinger's camp there are six Chinese boys, ranging from five to eight years old, who have been detained there for over a year. All of them were taken from wealthy families but, they appear as living skeletons, says the letter.

It states that the health of the children has been so much sapped by starvation and diseases that even though they were immediately released there would be no hope for their recovery. The poor victims sit on their grass beds all day long, or sometimes drop on their pillows, which are pieces of hard wricks, groaning in pain.

Major Pinger, the letter adds, once tried to cheer them up with some pictures contained in cigarettes. They were very happy at the moment and laughed as perhaps they had never done since they were seized from their families.

EDDIE ELIAS

But they soon resumed their melancholy mood.

GOVERNOR WOOD NOT COMING TO CHINA, HE SAYS

Says Report Probably Sprang From Announcement He Made In U. S.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Manila, June 2.—Governor-General Wood has announced that he is not going to China this year. He will devote his time to framing new and important legislation.

With regard to the reports that his proposed trip to China was of a political character, General Wood said: "Such rumors are probably based on the announcement I made in the United States that I intended visiting the Governor of Borneo and other officials in Oriental countries. Aside from a friendly visit, it would have been nothing else."

YOUNG RUSSIAN COMMITS SUICIDE; TAKING COCAINE

No Reason Known For Electrical Engineer's Act

M. de Bunting, young electrical engineer employed in a Chinese factory at 400 Brenan Road, committed suicide early yesterday morning on the factory premises, where he lived, by taking six grains of cocaine.

The young man—he was only 21 years of age—is said to have been of well to do family in Russia before the war and no reason has been assigned for his act. He had been out the night before, returning home at about 2 a.m. and it was about 5 o'clock when he took the drug.

An inquest was held yesterday at the Public Mortuary, a verdict of suicide being returned.

Religious Riots Are Fatal To 63

(Reuter's Service)

Mexico City, June 1.—It is reported that 10 persons were killed and 17 injured in a religious riot at Durango today. A crowd, numbering 3,000, attacked the Provincial Palace and disarmed the police who fired on them. Federal troops are being concentrated to prevent further bloodshed.

The disorders are due to a recent law limiting the ministers of any religion in Durango State to 25. The Catholic priests in Durango normally number over 250. The crowd was appealing to the Governor and the Legislature to repeal the law.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Manila, June 2.—Fifty-three More religious fanatics, including Akbara, the self-styled Prophet, were killed in a fight with the Constabulary on the Island of Pata near Jolo.

Akeara was erroneously reported to have been killed in the last fight, of which no details have yet been received.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, May 30.—The Tuchuns of Honan and Anhui have both

wired to the Government expressing their desire to cooperate in the suppression of bandits in their provinces and for the adequate protection of railways.

(Reuter's Press Service)

Peking, June 2.—It is reported from Tsaochuang that the enrolment of bandits into the army began today and will probably take a week, after which all the captives will be released.

LOCAL FILIPINOS FETE DELEGATION EN ROUTE HOME

Legislators And Athletes On Way To Manila From Japan

Friday evening a reception and dance was held at the Cid Carlton, Kiangse Road, in honor of the members of the Philippine Legislature and the Filipine Athletes who have taken part in the Far Eastern Olympic Games of 1923 held in Japan last month, and who were sojourning in Shanghai on their way back to Manila.

A large and representative gathering of Filipine residents of Shanghai and other foreigners, which included more than 600 persons, were in attendance. The affair was presided over by the chairman of the committee, Dr. F. Villanueva, practicing Filipine attorney in this City. Among the distinguished visitors present, were Judge Charles Summer Lobingier of the United States Court for China, the acting Consul for Brazil and Mexico, the officers of several local organisations and prominent representatives of other foreign communities. The reception line was composed of the following: Mr. John Villas, of the Credit Foncier D'Extreme Orient, (introducing): Dr. F. Villanueva (presiding): Hon. F. Enaje, of the Philippine Senate; Hon. A. Palilee, of the Philippine House of Representatives; Hon. C. Osias, Chairman of the Delegation of Athletes; Mrs. Senator T. Gomez, representing the Filipine ladies of Manila; Mrs. M. Nonato, on behalf of the Ladies' Committee; Miss C. Santos, representing the lady athletes; and Mrs. J. V. Alinand and Mrs. J. V. Pereira, in representation of the Filipine ladies of Shanghai. The reception was popular and the majority of the Filipine ladies present were wearing their native dress.

The affair started at nine o'clock in the evening, and the Filipine psychologist, Dr. D. J. Santos, of the New Thought Center, acted as the floor toastmaster. Prior to the dancing, addresses were given by the presiding officer, Dr. F. Villanuova delivered on eloquent address of welcome to the guests of honor and Hon. C. Osias, replied in the name of the Philippine Delegation. Judge C. S. Lobingier, spoke on behalf of the American community. An interesting feature was the presentation to the Philippine Delegation by Mrs. P. Verzosa, of a gift of the Filipine residents of Shanghai consisting of a copy in silk cloth of the official Philippine flag, which by express authority of the Philippine Government, is now being hoisted over all the public buildings of the Philippines together with the American flag.

The members of the Philippine delegation, numbering about 170 persons, left yesterday noon for Manila on board the steamer President Jackson of the Admiral Line. The names of the members of the committee in charge of entertaining the Philippine legislators and athletes are: F. Villanueva, J. Villas, P. Verzosa, M. Nonato, P. Guzman, S. Dasmarinas, M. Mesa, J. Pintade, S. Abundo, L. Narbrjo, L. Cartagona, J. V. Alinded, D. J. Santos, V. Pereyra, S. Cadiz, A. Teedore, F. Paterne, J. G Torrade, and R. Santos.

LEAVES £51,834

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 1.—Mr. R. E. Belilios of Hongkong left £51,834.

POLA NEGRI
IN
PASSION
A MOST GIGANTIC SPECTACLE
A PHOTOPLAY WITH A MORAL
SHOWS YOU WHAT HAPPENS TO
TRIFLING WOMEN

Portuguese War Hero Arriving Here Tuesday

Community Arranges Long List Of Affairs In Honor Of General Sir Gomes da Costa, K. C. M. G.

General Sir Gomes da Costa, K. C. M. G., Portuguese war hero, is to arrive here on Tuesday by the steamer President McKinley and the Portuguese community has arranged a full list of functions to be held in his honor during the ten days or so the noted visitor will be in this city.

The reception committee, headed by Portuguese Consul-General Alfredo Casanova, will proceed to the ship by special launch to welcome the General and will convey him ashore, landing at the Nanking Road jetty.

The Portuguese Company, S. V. C., with its band, will form a guard of honor and the General will review the unit and receive the welcome of the various Portuguese associations and the community. This will be at 13:30 or at 5:30 p.m. depending on the time of the ship's arrival.

On Wednesday a dinner in honor of General da Costa will be given by Consul-General Casanova to which representatives of the Portuguese community will be invited. On the 7th the Portuguese Company, S. V. C., will tender a banquet to the distinguished guest at the Volunteer Club, S. V. C. Headquarters, and on the 8th a garden party will be given by the Consul-General to which the Portuguese community is invited. On Saturday the General will probably pay an informal visit to the Race Course and the Sporting Section of the Club Lusitano will be "at home" informally in his honor.

Saturday evening Mr. Casanova will give an official dinner to the Consular Body, local authorities etc. in General da Costa's honor and on Sunday the Portuguese community will give a garden party at a place to be announced later. A formal address of welcome will be read on this occasion. On June 11 a dinner will be given by Mr. Chun Wan Chee A Sing, a Portuguese citizen.

A grand ball is on the program for the evening of June 12, to be given by members of the Club Lusitano de Shanghai and on the 13th General da Costa will review the S. V. C. at the Race Course in the afternoon and will attend a dinner to be tendered by Mr. Chun Bing-him in the evening.

A farewell dinner will be given by Mr. Casanova on the 14th at which prominent Portuguese residents will be present and General da Costa will probably leave for Peking the following day.

The reception committee is made up of the following: Mr. Alfredo Casanova, Consul-General for Portugal, president; Mr. C. E. L. Ozorio, honorary secretary; Mr. A. M. Diniz, honorary treasurer; and Messrs. J. J. de Souza, C. E. L. Ozorio, J. Nolasco, A. M. Diniz, F. A. Leitao, J. M. Britto, E. E. Leitao, M. F. Leitao, E. A. Garcia, J. M. C. Souza, L. Encarnacao, Chun Bing-him, Chun Wan Chee A Sing, J. M. Tavares, J. H. Carvalho, F. Maher, Savard Remedios, B. B. Remedios, J. F. Pereira, J. F. Alemeida, J. Marques Silva, E. Marques de Souza, I. B. Senna.

Maxim's Offers New Ballet

Maxim's Cafe came into its own once more last night when it opened its summer season with the Moscovite Ballet, a charming and graceful company of nine or ten dancers, headed by an elf whose name on the program is Mlle Lucy de Shelmo. Her father is the general manager of the little company, and his proud boast is that he published the first Russian newspaper in Chicago. With the ballet master, Mr. Jean Ville, who also is the premier of the company, Mlle. Lucy gave the Serenade Drage and a classical waltz that took the very large audience by storm—to such an extent that all the flowers available were delivered to her. Owing to the late hour we cannot go through the full program for you but there were eight numbers, including an Egyptian one by the full company, with special lighting and notably fine orchestral effects. The same program will be repeated tonight.

Machine Gun Company Smoker

The Machine Gun Company gave a smoking concert last night at the S. V. C. Club and of course they scored heavily. They have had a wonderful year. They have carried off the Fraser Shield and the Brancs Cup and they are quite willing to annex anything else that might be going. They are simply full of vim. Under their O. C. Captain Bond—the very able chairman last night they insist upon carrying out the letters S. V. C. or in other words Sportsmanship, Vigor and Comradeship.

I have seldom been to a Smoker that has been characterised by more real unity than that given by the M. G. C. Every item went over and numerous prizes won by members of the company gave real pleasure to all those who were present.

A particularly pleasing feature of the evening was the presentation to Sergt. Norrie Owen of a pair of field glasses and a beautiful silver cigarette case. We understand that he is leaving for Hongkong in the very near future. Capt. Bond spoke in the highest terms of his work with the Gunners.

It is too late in the evening to give an adequate description of all the good things on the program suffice to say that the following contributed to a most successfull evening: Messrs P. W. Mills, G. F. Dumbarton, E. Stoddart, H. C. Colman, W. C. C. Clifford, Henry, E. G. Barnes, H. W. Davis, A. P. Sutherland, and a wonderful jazz band.

L-Cpl Eddie Elias, a member of the Gunners applied for an extension of leave last week and it gave a good deal of satisfaction last night to hear that the bandits had allowed him to get back to duty.

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BRITISH "C. G." AT CANTON IS NOW SIR JAMES

Mr. Jamieson's Name Included In King's Birthday Honors List

London, June 1—Many well known names are included in the King's birthday honors list, made public today. In the list are many men and one woman, Miss Ada Pitts, Hongkong, who is made a "Member of the British Empire." Mr. James William Jamieson, British Consul General at Hongkong, is made a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St George. Sir James is well known in the Far East.

Note—Sir James Jamieson, it will be recalled by Shanghai residents, served as acting Consul General here following the death of Sir Everard Fraser.

Obituary

CLAUDE KITCHEN

(Reuter's Service)

New York, June 1.—The death is announced of Mr. Claude Kitchin, former Democratic Leader of the House of Representatives, at the age of 54.

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We have also the Largest Selection of Arrow Stiff Collars in the Far East Comprising 40 Styles in ¼ and ½ Sizes for Day and Dress Wear.
Together with the above we have just received a nice selection of ARROW DRESS and DAY SHIRTS, KNITTED and WASH TIES, B.V.D. UNDERWEAR, STRAW HATS, TOPEES, and a whole line of Outfitting goods too numerous to mention.
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Outport Orders Will Receive Our Prompt Attention

HIGH CLASS IS VERDICT ON THE SCHOOL RICITAL

Local Musicians Praise The Work Of Shanghai American School

Exceedingly high class, was the verdict passed by well known Shanghai musicians upon the recital of the advanced students of the American School Music Department, held Friday afternoon in the New Carlton, before a crowded house of those interested in the work of the department. The concert had an added zest since prizes were to be awarded the two most promising pupils and an honorable mention given the third.

First prize was given Miss Elizabeth Grier who played the Beethoven Sonata in C Minor and Liszt's Etude Un Sospiro. Miss Sarah McFadyen took second prize for her Beethoven number, the Sonata in G. Minor and a Chopin Etudt, that in G. flat major. The honorable mention was gained by Miss Lucy Grier. The judges were Miss M. S. Mitchell, Mrs. W. S. Chapman and Mrs. D. Drake, and their task was exceedingly difficult, especially as Misses Dorothy Birney and Frances Bowen, two of the best pianists of the school, played excellently and were warmly applauded. Although volume of applause was not the criterion of the judges.

After the concert, congratulations were showered upon Miss Frieda Frommel, head of the Musir Department for the general excellence of the program and one of Shanghai's most critical musicians said that the concert reflected great credit upon the school since it had a music department of such high caliber whose graduating pupils would be a credit to any music college. Miss Frommel graciously attributed much of the success of the department to her assistants, Mrs. S. E. Taylor, Miss Bernice Austin and Miss Louise Macklin.

TO GIVE PROGRAM AIDING AMERICAN RELIEF FUND HERE

American Association Plans Entertainment At Isis On June 20

The American Association of China will give a benefit entertainment at the Isis Theater on Wednesday, June 20, in aid of the American Civilian Relief fund.

The proprietor of the theater has kindly given over the use of the building for that date without cost and Mr. Frank Chamberlain, of the Peacock Film Company is lending a number of films as part of the program, so that all the money taken will be turned over to the fund. The committee in charge had a private viewing of a number of excellent films in the Peacock Company's show rooms on Sinza Road yesterday and promise that the program will be a very fine, well-balanced one.

Tickets will be placed on sale tomorrow, at $1 and $1.50 each and it is hoped to sell the entire house out as there are a number of needy cases among local Americans just now and funds are very much needed.

ARGENTINE LOAN

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 1.—The Argentine Government is issuing a loan in London for £2,500,000 bearing interest at 5 percent per annum. The loan will be issued at £86.10.0. and the proceeds will be used for the purpose of extending the port of Buenos Aires.

SOUTHEASTERN U PRESIDENT GOING TO CONFERENCE

Dr. P. W. Kuo Will Attend World Gathering In America

Dr. P. W. Kuo, President of the National Southeastern University and the Shanghai College of Commerce, is leaving on the Empress of Canada on June 4 to attend the World Conference on Education and the Pan-Pacific sub-conference to be held in Oakland from June 28 to July 6.

Dr. Kuo will represent the National Association for the Advancement of Education, the National Southeastern University, as well as other educational interest with which he is connected. During his absence, the work in Nanking will be taken care of by Dr. K. S. Liu, Dean of the College of Arts and Science; and that of the Shanghai College of Commerce by its Dean, Mr. Y. T. Shen. He is expected to return to China some time in August.

Fritz Kreisler

Fritz Kreisler, master violinist, enchanced his third large audicace in the Town Hall last night, playing exquisitely a program of delightful numbers. The first half of the program was made up of the Viotte A-minor Concerto and the Scotch Fantasy of Bruch. Each of these gave the great violinist much range for the demonstration of his wonderful skill and he was called back time after time by the applause at the end of each.

After the interval Kreisler played the old Irish air, "Farewell to Cuchullin," Waltz A-minor by Brahms, the Dvorak-Kreisler Humoresque, his own Polichinelle and the Bohemian Fantasy of Smetana. Each of these was greeted enthusiastically the audience demanding encore after encore, just as at Kreisler's previous two appearances here.

Kreisler plays his farewell recital at the Town Hall Monday evening and attention is called to the fact that the program will begin at 9 o'clock sharp, instead of at 9:15, owing to the fact that the violinist is sailing by the Empress of Canada the same night.

Dutch-Germans May Sign Pact

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 1.—According to the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, a German economic agreement with the Dutch Indies is being arranged by a German and Dutch Commission at Dresden. Baron Gevers, the Dutch Minister in Berlin, is represeting Holland.

Keep free from colds

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SCOTT'S EMULSION

THE BEST FOR YOUNG AND OLD.

Used in Hospitals and Sanatoria throughout the world.

BODY HERE SENDS INVITATION TO DAME ANDERSON

Lady Inspector Of English Factorie's Expected In Shanghai

Reference was made a few weeks ago to the fact that Dame Anderson, late Principal Lady Inspector of Factories, of the Home Office, England, will visit China and Japan on her way round the world. One of the papers said:

"This news should have a special significance for China just now, for the Peking Government has recently issued its first factory regulations, and some of the Provincial Assemblies are considering the same course; the Municipal Council is also working on this question, and we understand that the National Christian Council, at its Executive meeting this week, will consider creating a special department under the Church to deal with the industrial problem in China. Miss Anderson's wide experience of the Industrial problem would be of particular help to China at this juncture, since at this moment the three bodies referred to above are all expressing a desire for exact and specialised information as to the possibilities of legislation. Miss Anderson, with her practical knowledge of, and deep interest in, all the experiments that have been, and are being, made by employers and workers, in addition to her technical knowledge of industrial legislation, would seem to be exactly the person that should be called in for consultation.

"At the first annual meeting of the National Christian Council the relation of the Chinese Church to the industrial problem was discussed very thoroughly, and a Standing Committee on Social and Industrial Relations was appointed. One of the terms of reference of this Committee is "To consider the question of asking experts on these questions to visit China in the near future." It is interesting to note that on May 19 a cable was sent by the Council to Miss Anderson asking for her help.

An answer can hardly be expected before the middle of June, but because Dame Adelaide has herself in England had to see the struggle for legislation and factory inspection through its pioneer stages, she will have a great understanding of the difficulties that lie before China, and especially the National Christian Council in its endeavor to lead the way towards a better industrial order in this country. There is confidence that this request will appeal to Miss Anderson.

Although Dame Adelaide will be in China at the request of one group, it seems certain that all the groups mentioned in the quotation will be eager to avail themselves of her services.

In The U. S. Court For China

MOTION CALENDAR

Monday, June 4, 1923, 3:00 p.m.

Cause No. 2180, Tshua Thang Jien, etc. v. American Express Company. Motion to set. Krisel and Krisel; Schuhl and Schoenfeld.

Cause No. 2210, L. Samarcq and R. Fermus v. Asia Banking Corporation. Motion for complaint to be made more definite and certain; Demurrer. Charles J. Fox; Shoop and Chalaire.

Cause No. 2186, Sam Joe v. F. and E. Soter Corporation. Motion to set. Fessenden and Holcomb; Schuhl and Schoenfeld.

HEARINGS

June 6, 1923, 9:30 a.m., Cause No. 1676. H. M. Shirek v. Getz Bros. and Co. of the Orient, Ltd.

June 8, 1923, 9:30 a.m. Cause No. 2218. Harold Russell v. L. C. Publishing Co.

PASSION

THE MOST GIGANTIC OF ALL SPECTACULAR PHOTOPLAYS.

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VAN HEUSEN

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in ½ and ½ sizes

SILBERMAN'S

Opposite ASTOR HOUSE

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REX INGRAM'S Greatest Production

"TRIFLING WOMEN"

With Barbara La Marr & Ramon Novarro

At the ISIS THEATRE of course

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SOLONS SCORED FOR ATTEMPT TO ACQUIRE PALACE

Opposition Raised Against Proposal To Remodel Imperial Buildings

Attempts of members of Parliament to make use of the three palaces of the former Manchu regime, the Wen Hua, the Wu Yin and the Tai Ho Palace for their sessions have met with popular indignation throughout the country as it is believed that the presence of solons in the former sacred precincts of the Imperial dynasty would ruin the foremost structures of Chinese architecture.

Despite the protest of General Wu Pei-fu, Wu Ching-lien, the speaker of House, insists that the buildings be turned over to the use of his assembly under the pretext that the present premises was insufficient in space and that a precedent was set by the French people in turning their palaces to the legislature.

It is pointed out that the French palaces were constructed in a semi-circle and in a form of architecture appropriate for the use of assemblies, while the Chinese palaces are different in style. All three have a large number of posts to obstruct the views of the occupants; sound waves are diverted on account of these columns, while the lighting system is unfit for practical use of big assemblies. There is no gradual elevation, nor any room for spectators.

The buildings are unusually tall, making the instalation of an electriot lighting and fanning system impossible unless the whole roof is re-built. Very little can be preserved if they can be of any practical use.

It is true, the opponents say, that Yuan Shih-kai made use of the Temple of Heaven for the meeting of the Constitutional Committee. But this was done in a hurry as the committee could not wait for the erection of a new building capable of holding its number.

From our sources, it is learned that the whole proposal to occupy the palaces is but a big scandal. The aim of the proposition, it is said, is to convert some of the valuable fittings to money: each post would be able to realise several ten thousands of dollars, if offered for sale. These have stood in their glory and beauty for over 500 years and as the means of raising funds are being exhausted, the Parliamentarians are turning their eyes on the relics in order to prolong their own political life by enabling the financial authorities to reap a golden harvest.

EMPRESS BOAT TAKING MAILS OUT TOMORROW

Taking mail and 275 passengers from Shanghai, the Empress of Canada will leave Woosung for Vancouver via Kobe and Yokohama late tomorrow night, and the tender with outgoing passengers will leave the Customs jetty at 6 p.m. Heavy baggage to be delivered to the Company's godown before 11 a.m. today.

The Empress boat is due at Woosung from Hongkong at 2:30 p.m. tomorrow and the tender with inward bound passengers from the steamer is expected at the Customs jetty at 5 o'clock.

Following the Canada, another fast mail boat will sail for America next Wednesday. This is the President McKinley of the Admiral Line, which is scheduled to sail at 3 o'clock that afternoon. The liner will arrive in Shanghai from Hongkong Tuesday afternoon, and is to dock at the China Merchants Central Wharf about 3 o'clock.

Mail matter to be sent on these two boats will close two hours ahead of their sailing, time and registered mail should be posted another hour earlier.

Two trans-Pacific liners arrived from America yesterday afternoon, and, the Empress of Russia which arrived from Vancouver and brought a big mail, sailed for Hongkong direct late last night.

The Shinyo Maru will leave Woosung for Hongkong today and the tender with outgoing passengers and baggage is to sail from the Customs jetty at 9:30 o'clock this morning. This steamer came from San Francisco via Honolulu and Japan ports.

The passenger steamer Teiresias of the Blue Funnel line is due in Shanghai from Liverpool and ports this morning and will probably dock at the Holt's Wharf, Pootung, about 7 o'clock.

MUTT & JEFF -:- Evidently Mutt Isn't Much Of A Judge Of Literature -:- By Bud Fisher

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SINCE JEFF WROTE THAT NOVEL HE'S RUN UP A PHONE BILL OF TEN BUCKS CALLING UP PEOPLE AND TELLING THEM ABOUT IT!
JUST HOLD THE WIRE, MOTHER, AND I'LL READ YOU AN EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER SEVEN! IT'S VERY DESCRIPTIVE!
LISTEN TO THIS:- "THE POOR MAN WAS STARVED AND HE DEVOURED THE WELSH RAREBIT WITH GREAT GUSTO!" — AIN'T THAT GOT A PUNCH TO IT, MOTHER? ---- GOOD BYE!
ROT! PIFFLE! DESCRIPTIVE MY EYE! CHAPTER SEVEN AND ALL THE OTHER CHAPTERS ARE RUBBISH! THROW IT IN THE ASH CAN!
IF I DID YOU'D GET SORE -
IT'S YOUR COPY OF DICKENS!
DICKENS
Fisher

News Brevities

Mr. and Mrs. F. Hobden and their children sailed yesterday, for England by the Haruna Maru.

* * *

Mr. H. Booth, son of the founder of the Salvation Army, reached Japan from Australia on the Tango Maru last week. Mr. Booth was welcomed by Salvation Army workers in Kobe.

* * *

Mr. G. W. King, formerly Registrar of the British Supreme Court, sailed for Shanghai on the Hakone Maru and will arrive about July 6 from Home leave.

* * *

Mr. John R. Putnam, U. S. Consul, until recently in the Consulate-General at Havana, Cuba, has been assigned to the U. S. Consulate-General in Shanghai as an addition to the present staff, and is expected to arrive with his wife and daughter, Miss Doanda Putnam, about June 7. Mr. Putnam was in China some years ago in the Customs service.

* * *

Arrangements have been made for ladies wishing to practise for the shoot at the annual rifle meeting of the Shanghai Scottish S.V.C. on June 10 to fire with the members of the Scottish on Wednesday afternoon at 5.30 o'clock. Captain Campbell has kindly arranged that rifles and ammunition will be at the disposal of the ladies on this occasion, and that instructors will be present to coach them.

* * *

The Factory Ordinances and Commercial Laws, compiled by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, are under revision by a special commission of the ministry. The regulations governing trade-mark registration have been submitted to the Cabinet and are being examined by the Law Compilation Bureau of the Cabinet Office. According to the new regulations a bureau of trade marks will be established in Peking, with sub-bureau at Shanghai, Tientsin and Hankow.

* * *

The regular session of the Shanghai Missionary Association will take place Tuesday at St. John's University, Jessfield. There will be a social gathering from 5:30 to 6:30 with an entertainment by the Ladies of the American Church Mission. Following the devotional period a paper on "The Task of the National Christian Council in the Light of the Recent Meeting" will be read by the Rev. Henry T. Hodgkin, secretary of the council. The annual election of officers will also take place at this meeting. Visiting missionaries and friends are invited to be present.

* * *

Mr. H. O. Hashagen of the Standard Oil Company returned to Shanghai by the Canadian Pacific Liner Empress of Russia yesterday.

* * *

Two Chinese arrested on a dispatch warrant from Wusih and charged with being concerned in the theft of 17 cases of raw silk, appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday and were ordered remanded in custody to come before the American Assessor Tuesday. Others arrested in connection with the case had been charged previously before the American Assessor.

* * *

A coolie employed by Superintendent of Police Aiers, 1 Wongkashaw Gardens, was sentenced to a month's imprisonment by the Mixed Court yesterday for stealing $30 from Mrs. Aiers' handbag.

* * *

A Chinese woman convicted of running an opium den at 257 Kwangse Road was fined $20 in the Mixed Court yesterday and eight of her patrons were assessed $3 each.

* * *

Three Chinese, a carpenter, an ex-soldier and an ex-policeman, appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday charged with dealing in arms. The case was remanded for hearing by Assessor Mead and Magistrate Loh next Wednesday.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for Blood & Skin Diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses.
SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND 2/-
DR LECLERC Med Co., Haverstock Rd., N.W.3, London.
SEE TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO GENUINE PACKETS

Youth Follows Armed Robber, Effects Arrest

A Chinese youngster named Ah Kyung proved the agency responsible for the arrest of an armed robber Friday afternoon. The man had held up a woman with a pistol in an alleyway off Kiukiang Road, taking from her a bangle valued at $150. The woman was too frightened to raise an alarm but the boy who witnessed the robbery, followed the thief to the Yih Ping Shan Hotel and reported the occurrence to a watchman. The man when arrested had the bangle and pistol on his person. He was found guilty by the Mixed Court yesterday and remanded one week for sentence.

Big Drop In Ship Company's Shares

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 1.—The sensational fall of Indo-China Steam Navigation Company's deferred shares to £17½ from £25, the price on Wednesday is a consequence of a working loss last year of £334,604 and the passing of the dividend. The shares later rallied to £18½.

KIN-HAN LINE LABOR LEADERS ARRIVE HERE

Important labor leaders of the Peking-Hankow Railway arrived from Canton yesterday, after some effective propoganda work in the Southern provinces.

It will be remembered that following the general strike along the railway, the ring-leader was executed by orders of General Wu Pei-fu and Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan of Hupeh and his head was exhibited at the Hankow station for a considerable time. The labor union was dissolved and warrants were issued for the arrest of other leaders. As a result, the other prominent agitators had to seek refuge in other provinces and a strong delegation was sent to the Southwestern provinces to air their grievances against the militarists

Among the arrivals yesterday were Yang Chi-ming, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Kin-Han Railway Labor Union and Liu Chang, Chow Wu-wei, Kuo Chi-seng, Hsu Tsang and Chang Chi-yu, members of the union. Several local organisations have arranged meetings with them. According to their statement, the delegation was warmly received everywhere they went.

MARKS DROP AGAIN

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 1.—German marks today reached a fresh low record of 345,000 to 350,000. It is now the lowest depreciated currency apart from roubles.

Cantonese Now Buy In Hongkong

(Continued from Page 1)

when investors might have to view these investments with a degree of nervousness. One of the factors back of this boom is probably the restricted nature of Hongkong. Being hemmed in on all sides by hills, space is valuable. But to our minds things have been overdone in that Colony.

When the call for industry and business for new money becomes heavier than it is today in the South, it would be a signal for the slump. The call for money for legitimate employment by reason of the slack trade is insufficient to make an impression of importance on the visible supply of reserve capital which has accumulated there.

It will take a business boom to reverse the position in Hongkong, and a scramble to sell out might be the sequence. Apparently the Chinese speculators in real estates are of the opinion that rising values will continue to be the proverbial melons, but there may be disappointment in store. Much of the glamour will surely be lost in the next few months when saner views, no doubt, will have to be taken of the situation.

Conservative Is Victor At Polls

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 1.—The byelection at Berwick, necessitated by the unseating of the National Liberal, Mr. Hilton Philipson, on petition, resulted in the election of the Conservative candidate, Mrs. Philipson, the former actress whose stage name was Miss Mabel Russell and the ex-Member's wife, with 12,000 votes. Mr. Robson (Liberal) obtained 5,858 votes and Mr. Oliver (Labor) 3,966.

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REX INGRAM'S Greatest Production
"TRIFLING WOMEN"
With Barbara La Marr & Ramon Novarro
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It didn't take smokers long to discover that Chesterfields had just what they wanted—
That quality taste of choicest Turkish and American tobaccos blended in exactly the right proportions.
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They Satisfy
Chesterfield CIGARETTES
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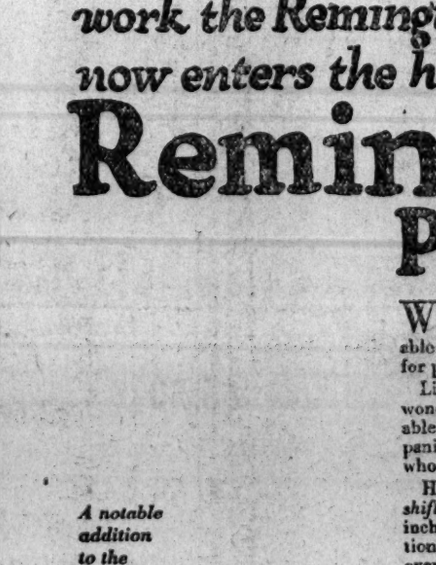

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Remington Portable
WITH all the prestige of the Remington name and quality, the Remington Portable is presented as *the* writing machine for personal, individual use.
Light in weight, beautiful in appearance, wonderfully compact, the Remington Portable is designed to be the intimate companion for every man, woman and child who writes.
Has the *Standard Writing Keyboard—no shifting for figures.* It fits in case four inches high, is swift and simple in operation, does beautiful work, can be carried everywhere, used anywhere—and when not in use can be tucked away in a drawer, or on the book-shelf.
FOR YOU—FOR EVERYBODY
A notable addition to the Remington Family
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Suits To Measure At Specially Low Prices

The Dreighton Suit
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The Exmoor Suit.
Tailored from the well known Palm Beach Material very hardwearing always keeps its shape after wasing in Fawn colour only
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White Web Canvas Tennis Belt. $1.75
"Livelastic"
A Most Comfortable Belt White or Beach.
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We Have Every Shape and Every Style in Men's Straw Hats. All Fitted "Bon Ton Ivy" Head Band
$3.95 $4.75 $5.50 $6.50 $7.25 $7.95

The Champion White Canvas Tennis Shoes With Grey Corrugated Rubber Sole.
$3.95 pair

"The Wayloo Club"
Tennis Shoe White Canvas Uppers Extra Sturdy Grey Corrugated Sole. **$5.95 pair.**

Tennis Hats White Soft **$3.95**
Felts All Sizes **$4.95 each**

A Smart Line in Men's Day Shirts With One Soft Collar to Match
$5.50 each

Indian Gauze Summer Under Wear.
¼ Sleeve Vests. **$1.75**
Knee Length Pants. **$2.25**

Washing Bow Ties
50 cts. Each
6 For
$2.75

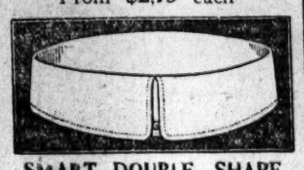
BRITISH MADE STRAW HATS Fitted With Bon Ton Ivy Head Band.
A Smart Shape Nice Fine Straw
$3.95 each

B.V.D. Union Suits. Cool and Comfortable. ¼ Sleeve or Sleeveless. Ordinary Length or Extra Long.
$3.95 Suit

"The Clendale" A smart Cut well made Loose fitting. Raglan Sleeves. Raincoat.
$45.00

No Sports man should be without

REGIMENTAL TIES
A large Selection to Choose From $2.75 each



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Soft Collars. All Sizes
14 to 17 **$0.85 each**
$8.50 doz

Polo Shape Soft Collars
Pique 95 cts. each 9.50 doz.
Silk 80 cts. each 7.95 doz.
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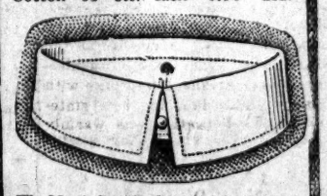

We Have Six Styles in Men's Stiff Linen Collars. All Half Sizes
14 to 17, 55 cts. each $5.50 dozen.

TEN NEW STYLES in Dress Shirts "Arrow" "Earl and Wilson" and British Makes

"THE SPORTSMAN"
Tennis Combinations a Tennis Shirt and Short Pants. Scientifically Cut for comfort Cotton Taffeta
$6.50
"AERTEX"
$10.75

Men's White Sports Sweaters an Indispensable Sports Carment. All Sizes
$8.50 $10.50 $12.50 $14.50 $16.50 $18.50 $19.50

Khaki Sports Shirts **$5.50**
Khaki Drill Shorts **$4.50**

WHITE CANVAS
Tennis Shoe With Pure Crepe Rubber Sole A Shoe for Satisfaction **$10.50** pair

Ready to Wear
Washing Suits White Duck
$12.50
Imitation Pongee
$14.50

The "Never Stick"
A Real Reliable Oiled Silk, Raincoat. Two Styles Three Colours
$37.50

Summer Pyjama Suits
$5.50 6.50 9.50 $10.50 12.50

Men's White Lawn Handkerchiefs $2.25 $4.50 $5.50 $5.95 $6.50 $6.95 $7.50 Dozen

Real Sola Pith. Indian Made. Sun Helmet. The Lightest Helmet Made. Cool and Comfortable in Wear. Four Styles. All Sizes
$6.50 each

Real Panama Hats.
Neat Shape Nice Quality **$13.50 each**

A Neat Summer Day Shirt Ivory Colour Cotton Taffeta. With one Soft Collar to Match
$5.95 each

Real Genuine "Aertex" Summer Underwear ¼ Sleeve Vests **$3.95**

Trunk Drawers. Garment. Sleeveless Vests. **$3.50 each**

B.V.D. Separate Garments ¼ Sleeve Vests or Sleeveless Vests.
$2.25 each

Trunk Drawers
$2.25 Pair

Long Washing Ties A very Large Selection $1.00 each 3 for **$3.75**

Tussorette Suit
Cut and tailored from this well known material looks like silk and wears better will launder well.
Suit (to order) 2 Piece
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3 Suits for
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One of Shanghai's Smartest Raincoats. British Made, Smartly Cut. Nicely Finished
$37.50

Ready to Wear. **Flannels** Nice Medium Weight Cream Flannel Trousers.
All Sizes **$12.50** pair

White Cotton Gabardine Unshrinkable Trousers
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V. Neck Sports Sweaters
In Every Way Suitable for Sports Wear **$5.50 $8.50 $9.50 $10.50 $12.50** All Sizes

All qualities in Men's Tennis Shirts
$3.75 $4.75 $6.50 $7.50 $8.50 9.50

Men's ¼ inch Hem
Irish Linen Handkerchiefs. **$10.50 $12.50 $14.50 $16.50 $18.50** Dozen.

The Dartmoor Suit
Cut and tailored from a new range of mohair suitings in various shades of Brown Fawn Grey Green very durable Cool and comfortable
Suit (2 Piece) (to order)
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New Trial Is Denied In Montgomery Ward Case

(Continued from Page 1)

was entered staying the issue of execution" on the date of judgment. This was authorised by an express provision that "execution may, on motion of either party, at the discretion of the court, . . be stayed 42 days from the time of entering judgment." The only other provision for new trials in the Federals law is "in cases where there has been a trial by jury." But defendant has not attempted to proceed under either of these provisions. Its motion for a new trial was filed long after the expiration of 42 or even 60 days. In fact, it was filed three and a half months after judgment and without leave of court. It seems more than doubtful, therefore, if defendant can now be heard to claim the benefit of a rule which is applicable only under statutory provisions with which it has not complied. Moreover, if defendant's contention is correct, a party against whom a judgment is rendered in this court may wait indefinitely before filing his motion for a new trial and then have another six months after such motion is overruled in order to perfect his appellate proceeding. If such is the law, we think the Court of Appeals and not this Court should be the one to announce it and we shall so exercise our discretion as not to deprive defendant of the opportunity of presenting the question to the former Court so that it may decide whether, after more than six months have elapsed from the date of judgment and after a party has elected to proceed without asking a new trial, he may have six months more to perfect a writ of error. In order that question may properly be tested plaintiff's motions for execution are overruled and defendant's motion for leave to withdraw its appeal is allowed.

Coming now to the merits of defendant's motion for a new trial we find counsel complaining that "the Court nowhere in its decision, mentions the identity of Tillson with the U. S. Import and Export Company" (p. 15). Well we did not mention it because, we have never considered it sufficently proved. It is not even alleged in the answer. But to prove such an important contention the burden clearly rested upon defendant. Its manager admitted (pp. 23, 30) that the goods were shipped to the U. S. Import and Export Co. If, now, there was no such company it was vital to the defense to prove that fact by clear and competent evidence. The witness Simon who should know most about it, for he was a fellow employe of defendant with Tillson, testifies:

"Q Did you know the U. S. Import and Export Co?

A—Yes.

Q—Do you know anything about that firm?

A—Yes, I was in the office when Tillson originated and started it.

Q—Who composed the company.

A—As far as I know he was the sole individual," (p. 34).

But this is far from saying that the two were "identical." Instances of a "one man, corporation," resulting from stock transfers, are not uncommon. But that does not mean that the stockholder and the company are "identical" in legal contemplation. That this U. S. Import and Export Co., was a legal entity—that it was actually organised—seems clear from the testimony just quoted (cf. p. 37) and in the absence of evidence that it was dissolved, it will be presumed to have existed when the goods were shipped. It is true that plaintiff's accountant answers affirmatively the question whether "in this transaction you dealt with him upon that idea, that the U. S. Import and Export Co. was the same thing as Tillson?" (p. 7) and that "as far as we knew" "the U. S. Import and Export Co. was a company owned by Mr. Tillson." (p. 7) But this witness did not profess to know about the company's real status nor was he interrogated on that point. He was merely describing how he dealt with Tillson. The only witness who assumes to state that the company was "fictitious" was defendant's present Manager and were convinced that he gave merely his opinion. Indeed, he very nearly says so himself (p. 22) and he states the sources of his information as follows:

"Ever since I have been here I have been running down the company's affairs by getting correspondence and clues! The U. S. Import and Export Co. has a file in the office of the letters sent by the company to them which of course fell into Tillson's hands. The thing is clear he was carrying on a fictitious company in our office and in our name." (p. 25).

In other words while he calls this a "fact" it seems plainly to be based on "correspondence and clues" which are not in evidence. Tillson's company was started in 1920 (p. 37) while the present Manager did not come to Shanghai until Nov. 21, 1921 (pp. 20, 27). He does not claim to have inquired at the offices where articles of incorporation are filed and if he had its testimony would not be admissible as to what their records disclose. In fact he makes no claim to any first hand knowledge of the subject and we could not but feel that a rigid cross-examination of him would have shown many of his assertions to be purely speculative. Where a witness fails to state the basis of his knowledge and it is apparent that he could not know first hand much of what he states, we do not feel obliged to accept his assertions at face value merely because of insufficient cross-examination.

On this testimony, therefore, we could not find that the U. S. Import and Export Company was "identical" with Tillson when defendant shipped the merchandise in question, and the elaborate and ingenious legal argument based on such supposed identity lacks the necessary evidential basis.

But whatever the status of said company and whatever its relation to Tillson, each was known to defendant's agent, Simon, as shown by his own testimony (pp. 34 et seq.) at defendant's instance. Now it is well settled that the agent's knowledge under such circumstances is the principal's knowledge, even through the latter is not actually informed. In this case, however, the principal was informed, according to the same testimony (p. 37) "may be in the spring of 1921," "which was about the time of the transaction in controversy and long before defendant wrote its letter (Ex. C.) stating that "Mr. Frederick Tillson has power and authority sufficiently broad in its scope to act in our behalf, and his signature can be accepted engaging this firm." Simon had opened defendant's office in Shanghai and seems to have been its manager (p. 36). The knowledge in question was quite within the scope of his agency, and we do not see how defendant can be heard to claim now that it did not know with whom it was dealing.

Counsel contend that the goods in question were not paid for and that consequently defendant's title never passed from it. In support of the claim of non-payment they cite the statements of defendant's present manager which, for the reasons above mentioned, we must treat as merely his opinions, formed from correspondence, etc., and not based on first hand knowledge. He does not claim to have been at the home office nor to have had any personal connection with this transaction. Counsel also cite Ex. 3 and 4, each being a letter accompanying a trust receipt. But so far as these documents contain anything favorable to defendant they are mere hearsay and prove nothing, especially as the writer of each letter though available was not called as a witness.

But even had non-payment been proven, it would not prevent the passing of title. As to delivery, the goods were found by plaintiff in possession of the purchaser's representative, who "took delivery through the Asia Bank" (p. 35) according to defendant's other agent who knew about it. Defendant having known, that Tillson was also representing the other concern, to which notwithstanding, it sold and shipped the goods, it is hardly in a position to claim that his possession was necessarily its possession, especially as against a third party who thought (p. 7) the goods belonged to him.

Our reference to "defendant's liability as bailee" is made the occasion for an extended discussion of limitations upon an agent's authority. We used the phrase in a general sense and chiefly by way of illustration. But we do not see that it would make much difference whether defendant was, technically, a bailee of the goods in question which, after being pledged to plaintiff were sold by defendant's agents, "Tillson and the compradore" (p. 36). There is no suggestion that the latter was acting in his own interest and for his acts, at least, it would seem that defendant is liable to plaintiff.

Counsel cite authorities where the written declarations of the agent regarding his transactions were excluded upon objection. No such question can arise here for the one declaration (Ex. A.), invoked by plaintiff, was not only received in evidence without objection but was made the subject of extensive cross-examination (pp. 6, 7, 10) by defendant's counsel.

Our statement regarding Tillson that "on January 6, 1920" (Ex. 3) and again on January 5, 1921 (Ex. 4) he pledged consignments of stoves to the Asia Banking Corporation to secure drafts" is also assailed. Each of these instruments is entitled "Trust Receipt," is addressed to the Asia Banking Corporation, recites the release of shipping documents for a consignment of stoves, "hypothecated to the corporation as collateral security for the payment of" a certain draft, and the signers, "Montgomery Ward and Company, Frederick Tillson, Mgr." (p. 33) expressly "engage to land, store and hold the said goods as a guarantee for the due payment of my (our) acceptance as above." If this is not a pledge of the stoves to secure the draft we are unable to understand what it is. Now one of these documents (Ex. 4) related to a draft for "G.$1,311.49 on the U. S. Import and Export Co." and seems (p. 35) to have covered part of the goods in controversy. At any rate, it is indisputable that long before the execution of the instrument (Ex. A) on which plaintiff relies, and upon at least two different occasions, Tillson, with the knowledge of his fellow, agent, and therefore of defendant, had executed similar documents; for all of them pledged goods in defendant's name to secure credit. Now it is the doctrine of the very authority most inworked by defendant, that the execution of such documents under such circumstances, will support a finding that the principal is liable. Indeed, judgment was rendered against the [illegible] case, the court deeming it a question of fact. It is such a question here and, for similar reasons, we must resolve it against defendant.

In the same case the court announced the law as follows:

"If the plaintiff, when charged with the duty of making inquiry, had actually done so, whatever its officers prosecuting the investigation would naturally have discovered, according to any permissible inference from the evidence, it can now invoke to establish the implied authority of Mr. Stone."

What would plaintiff here have discovered "according to any permissible inference from the evidence?

1.—(As we have seen). That on January 6, 1920, and again on January 5, 1921, Tillson had pledged goods for defendant in exactly the same way as he was offering to do and did in this case. (Ex. 3, 4).

2.—That the goods in question were shipped to the U. S. Import and Export Company, with which Tillson was connected. (pp. 23, 30).

3.—That Tillson "took delivery of" these goods. (p. 35).

4.—That all of the foregoing facts were known to defendant's agent, Simon, who "eventually" reported thereon to the home office. (pp. 34-37).

These then are facts which plaintiff either ascertained, or could have, before it parted with its money on the strength of Tillson's pledge as defendant's manager on May 9, 1921 (Ex. A). But they are not all. At the very time of this pledge (p. 4) plaintiff called upon Tillson for his power of attorney and was told by him that it "was on the way." When it did not arrive, and long before the loan came up for extension, plaintiff wrote to defendant's home office inquiring (Ex. D.) about Tillson's authority in general and particularly as to these "trust receipts." In reply plaintiff was given the assurance Ex. C.) that Tillson's "signature can be accepted engaging this firm." Again plaintiff made a second loan to Tillson on the strength of a document similar to Ex. A. and it was paid by defendant's present manager (p. 15) after his arrival here on November 2, 1921. He takes up a full page (31) of testimony in explaining why he paid it; but that seems irrelevant. The important fact is that he did pay it and that at even so late a period he had received no instructions not to recognise Tillson's pledges, though by this time they must have been fully known even to the home office (pp. 21, 23). Truly if a party was ever justified in relying on the authority of a corporation's managing agent it would seem to be plaintiff and, any suggestion of its lack of bona fides we find to be without the slightest foundation.

The underlying principle which controls this case, as we view it, is one to which defendant's counsel have not referred here, though they have recently invoked it in another case. As stated by the Supreme Court.

"Where one of two innocent parties must suffer, through the fraud or negligence of a third party, the loss shall fall upon him who gave the credit."

Or, as sometimes expressed, "he who makes possible the loss must bear it." In this case either plaintiff must lose the money it loaned Tillson, in good faith and on the strength of his apparent ownership of the goods in question, or defendant must pay it. Which then comes within the maxim just stated? Who first "gave the credit" to Tillson? Defendant, who made him its manager and kept him in charge long after the acts of which it now complains were known to its other representative. As the present manager himself says: "Having the confidence of the company they trusted him." (p. 22). Who made possible the loss? Defendant, by not only itself trusting Tillson but by assuring plaintiff that "his signature can be accepted engaging this firm" and by recognising his acts up to the last.

And, important as this principle is everywhere, it is doubly so in this jurisdiction where so many of our nationals constantly engage in transactions like this with those of other nationalities who are unfamiliar with our law, and against whom to apply its technicalities with narrow strictness would not only work injustice to them but would bring disaster to our own commercial interests. If American business is ever to extend abroad as its promoters hope, the law which accompanies it must be administered with due regard to those who are outside its pale, and, if possible, so as not to conflict with established, commercial usage. On this latter point the following testimony of plaintiff's accountant is a propos:

"Q—You have dealt with many import and export firms in Shanghai, haven't you?

A—Yes.

Q—Did you ever hear of a manager who did not have authority to sign a simple delivery order or warehouse receipt?

A—No we cannot think of a manager having no authority to sign a receipt.

Q—Could you imagine such a thing in a business firm in Shanghai?

A—No." (p. 15).

[illegible] all important American business enterprises in China are in charge of a manager whose authority is understood to be general and extensive. From the standpoint of public policy, any limitations upon it should be brought home to the local business world. And from that standpoint as well as from that of technical, law, we find no reason for changing the conclusion already announced. The motion for a new trial is, accordingly overruled.

By the Court,
Charles S. Lobingier,
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TO LET, newly, well-furnished room, with large verandah and bathroom (geyser) attached, tennis court. Suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Board if desired. Apply No. 7, Medhurst Road. 59342 J 7

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TO LET, in private family, well furnished rooms, with bathrooms attached, with or without board. 11 Tsongchow Road, behind Burlington Hotel, Bubbling Well Road 59344 J 3

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TO LET, furnished single room, without board. Apply 3 Young Allen Terrace, opposite Quinsan Gardens. 59321 J 5

TO LET, in Central district, nicely furnished room, with private bathroom. No board. 9, Hankow Road. Flat 16. 59330 J 3

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NICELY furnished double room in good building, one block from Bund and Nanking Road. Suitable for couple or two friends, ideal for business people. Excellent table A real home with congenial people Tennis club privileges if desired 'Phone Central 797. T. F. 157.

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FOR RENT: Three furnished rooms, comprising one floor of house, well-located, Edinburgh Road, available from June 1st through September, to ladies or married couple. Address Box No. 700, THE CHINA PRESS. 59248

TO LET, from the 1st of June, two large, airy rooms, no mosquitoes. large closed verandah, bathroom with geyser, use of telephone, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. Not boarding house. Can be viewed by appointment, telephone North 1968. 59271

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TO LET, six well furnished rooms, with bathrooms attached, with or without board, a minute's walk from the tram-line, 1, Kiaochow. Phone W. 1919. 59272 J 6

TO LET, near Race Course, comfortably furnished room, private bathroom, full board. Apply to 16, Weihaiwei Road. Telephone W. 2218. 59216 J-5

TO LET, one large bedroom, suitable for two bachelors or married couple, with open verandah facing South, and garden, separate bathroom, use of tennis lawn and garage. Please apply 98, Route des Soeurs, or Telephone W. 3073. 59229 J-5

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UNFURNISHED one or two rooms, with private bath and kitchen, geyser and gas range. 618 Rue d'Observatoire. Telephone West 2835. 59373 J 3

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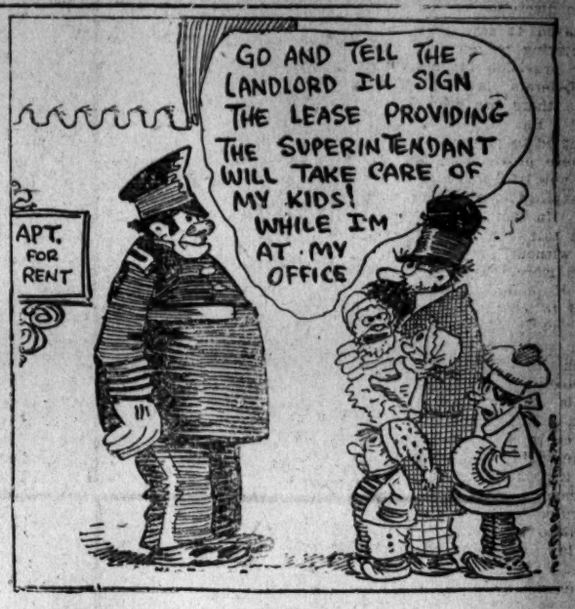
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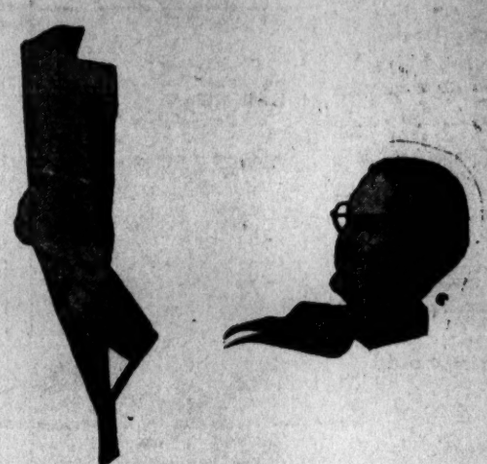

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Hashimura Togo

BY WALLACE IRWIN
THE RADIO AGE

To Editor ..... who frequently advertise for Truth, Freedom and Human Justus in his Lost and Found Department,

Dearest Sir:—

Last Thurdy p. m., Miss Mamie Furioki, who married a gentleman which she met in Lucy Stone League and therefore cannot remember his name, jingled me up by telephone for following sweet invitation:

"O, Togo, we are giving rare treat in my home address tonight @ 8 o'clock sharply doocome & bring friends."

After that she hung telephone, leaving my brain stranded. Such sudden generousity sound kind of bootleg to me. Yet such a case could not be it. In this yr. 1923 when persons ask you to gin-meetings they do not require you to bring friends. Not unless Hon. Friend carries his own Friendship on the end of his hipp. I know of no such.

Yet hope is stronger than liquor (quotation from Lord Bryan) so at hour of 7.66 sharply I took Cousin Nogi under my sleeve and Sally 4th to home of Miss Mamie Furioki who is married. While walking there under the sweet evening of Spring, I enjoy following wisedom from Nogi:

"Togo, how I adore to see the moonshine!"

"Hushy!" This from me. "Who knows what? Everything you say, Hon. Volstead bears it. Moonshine shall not be mentioned even by poets."

"What shall I call it, if anything?" he ask out, turning pale yellow.

"You might call it Lunar Ray—but be sure you know a good druggist before mentioning it."

"Do you think Hon. State Prohibition Agt. are sifficiently sober tonight to give me a permit for this song which I learn to write from Marion, Ohio, Correspondence School of Poetry?" he ask to know.

* * *

I am disabled to reply, so Nogi make following sing-song to the second-hand tune Little Brown Jugg:

"When I was Young the kerse of Drink
Filled each gutter, pail and Sink
& Vice went crolling like a Bugg up Down the Little Brown Jugg.
"O my Sakes! Lon & I!
Little Brown Jugg was full of Rye!
O my word! We acted ruff!....
Little Brown Jugg was a pretty dangerous influence in the Amberican and Japanese home by golly.
"But now at last has came the Time
When Whisky is a Sinfuly crime
& Little Brown Jugg sets on the shelf
cantaining What you make your Self.
"O! O! O! Just hear the smell!
Let us set & watch it Swell!
The Jug that once contained Old Tom
Has now became a dinnamite Bom. . . ."

I did not assimilate that song he sing because it sound kind of illegal & had nothing to do with Farty we was going to at home of Miss Mamie Furioki (married.)

* * *

At lastly we arrive to that dear home, and we had scarcely buttoned the electricity at door when I heard the sound of noise. Something had escaped from Mr. Barnum and was behaving loosely inside Furioki parlor. It gave me feelings of one desiring to go home.

"O Togo & Nogi, how I worship seeing you!" holla Mamie Furioki, opening door with Christianity on her face.

"We adore you also," I negotiate, "but before entrance, Miss Mamie Furioki (married), will you kindly to explain what sort of mammal that is howelling & growelling through your happy home?"

"O such good news!" she ollicute, shaking hands with herself. "I suprise you! My Husband has got a new Radio!!"

"Will it be named after its mother or its father?" I ask for Luck Stone expression.

"Maybe when it gets older it will stop squeaking," suggest Nogi while we walk in fearlussly like an American Legion.

would fold up all your printing presses and stop work if you knew what we saw with all our ears and eyes the very instant our endangered footsteps had entered that domestic rug. Standing in circles was the entire membership of the Japanese Thinking Society, while at central middle of room Miss Furioki's Husband sat by a table with a pair of rubber ear-muffs on. At firstly I sipposed he was wearing them so that he would not hear any more feminism out of Hon. Wife. But I was wronged again.

* * *

On Table befront of him sat one black suitcase all covered with nickel-plated Science. It cantained a Window with electric blubs doing so inside. It cantained silver pushers, pullers arrows & Kodak supplies. It contained so many Wires that I was sure it was connected with Edison somewhere. It had a Horn with its mouth wide open as if to speak. It had one of those Switchboards which enable Hon. Talephone Operatress to get your number wrong 13 times out of 11. Taken all together this was a Radio. Or so it seemed to me.

"O, so delightful!" I narrate. "While we are waiting will somebody please to tell me complete Hystery of Radio and why it radiates? Do it get its name from a radiator maybe? If so, where is its steam?"

"Hushy!" That from Miss Furioki's Husband, who set pushing buttons in circles while pulling out electric strings and looking more and more morbid.

"Wurrrrrrr! Wah! Weeeeeee!"

That from Hon. Horn, which just awoke.

"Oh, joyful!" exclaim Miss Furioki. "He have got Medicine Hat at last!"

"Hoooooooooo. OOma-frrrrrr!" negotiate Hon. Horn. "This are Medicine Hat Daily Telegram XYZ broadcasting Eddie McCandle, boy soaprano, in selection, 'When the Leaves Come Tumbelling Down.'"

Silence is heard.

"O, taffy!" growll Hon. Husband, cranking up buttons, pulling out electricity, putting it back again, turning out lights, turning them on, shaking Hon. Box to see if something is loose again. "Shaving and sugar! We had Medicine Hat and now it is lost. Where can it be?"

"I have forgotten which state it is in." This from me.

"If you would go and find out," snuggest Hon. Husband peevly, "perhapsly we might continue this concert without talking about it."

He keep on jamming, holling & cranking machinery. At lastly Hon. Horn clear his throat again.

"Mammmmmmmmm! Screech! Howellllllll! Wirra-wirra! POW!" He say that.

"What place have we now, do you sippose?" require Miss Mamie Furioki.

"I am sure it is Ireland." This from me.

Just then Hon. Horn spoke to call me a liar:

"This are the New Orleans Times. Picayune broadcasting AEIOU and sometimes W & Y to introduce First Christian Church Choir in selection 'When the Leaves Come Tumbelling Down.'"

Then Horn choke and complete vacuum arrived.

* * *

"If them Leaves intend to tumbell why don't they do so?" required S. Sago, Japanese grocer.

"They are like German marks perhapsly," I negotiate. "Always falling yet what of it?"

But Hon. Husband took those rubber muffs from his ears so he coud swear better.

"By golly and all the liberty motors!" he snarrel. "Something must be wrong. Hon. Darling, what had became of my screwdriver, soldering iron & electric monkey wrench? Last night this Radio was in IXL candition. For three (3) hours we sat here listening to Holy City sung in New York, Baltimore, Denver, and San Antonio."

"Which city was holiest of those?" I ask to know, but he looked at me like a furious turkey and snagger on:

"Somethng has went criss-cross."

"Passibly the Zunc Spark Gap Ends has touched the Grid Leak Condensers, thusly causing shorty circuit with honeycomb coils, binding posts and rheostat windings," snuggest Miss Mamie Furioki with expression peculiar to good housekeeper.

"Maybe so, dear honey," retork honorable husband. "Would you run to nearest drug store and obtan 25c worth of Litz wire? If they haven't got it ½ dozen medium rotors will do."

But just then what happen? Hon. Horn Choke up, two electric blubs went out and radio start doing so again.

"Gr-rrrrrrr! * * * Next selexion will be Honalulu Royal Yukalally band in 'When the Leaves Come Tumbelling Down.'"

"How did we get to Honalulu?" requesh Hon. Husband.

"Be quick about it!" snuggest Miss Furioki. "Turn Tickler Dial 2 points toward Howeller and see what happen."

" * * * Dar-ling I am growng old!" Hon. Rado commence singing that almost good as real.

"Turn on the Accelerator and remove Spark Plug! holla Miss Furioki like a general. Hon. Husband do so and Old Darling commence singing in bass.

"That is pretty," I renig. "But what sex is it?"

At this junction, Mr. Editor, Japanese society became very dishagreeable for me. I and all they look at me with coal black looks resembling Battling Siki. Should I go? O, yes, most insuredly I should. For Hon. Radio had just picked up Salt Lake in its teeth and was starting Zion quartet in "When the Leaves Come Tumbelling Down."

* * *

Outside it was night and all world was quiet with axception of 2 or 3 fires, an ottomobile collision and somebody shooting at the police. Nogi went with me because he has promised never to leave my side till I give back the necktie I borra last Easter. How sweet we feel in that silent night with Spring and moonshine inside our souls!

"Hon. Edgar Allen Poge, American bookmaker," say Nogi for slight poetry, "once wrote a nice poem about heaven. He described how in that high climate where there is no sin a Jewish angel resides. His name is Israfel. He got a heart which is strung up like a banjo. When feeling musical this Hon. Israfel can open up his chest and play selections on his heart." burM

"I remember that angel Israfel," I cummute, "and tonight I feel considerable sorrow for him. Modern world are getting harder & harder for Angels of evey denomination. And what now? How can Hon. Israfel carry on his concert while Hon. Radio have got movie rights to the Great Beyond?

"Sipposing Hon. Israfel should unbutton his breastbone some afternoon @ 8.22 & try to play something? Then what would collapse?

"'Wheeeeeeeee! POW-sizzle-Wow-POW!!!"

"'Get off line, please!' Hon. Israfel would say all in vuinly.

"'This is Cincinnati Times-Star Broadcasting Station WWW-XX, introducing Abe Finkelburg's Irish Rose saxophone quartet in 'When the Leaves Come Tumbelling Down.' Narra-Zip! How! How!!'

"What then would happen to Hon. Israfel who has rented the same cloud for 211888 yrs. last January? Could you blame him for something or anything else? Would you censor his behavior if he took out his heart and threw it at somebody? There is no answer to this question.'

Then Cousin Nogi think again of Marion, Ohio, while he make following poetickal sing-song which you can print in your weather report:

"When angel harps go out of tune
It reilly is distressing
For what is worse than an angel's kerse—
Axcept a devvil's blessing?"

"You should not feel so peev about Hon. Radio," snuggest Cousin Nogi after he borra my cigar and start home. "Think of the wonderful strides & stretches that science have made in last 2 yrs! Pretty soonly we may be able to hear opera in Berlin."

"I am afraid so," is report from me. "Soonly or later Germany will be obliged to get revenge for the war."

So I leave him feeling that my shoes are growing tighter and tighter.

Hoping you are the same.

Yours truly,
HASHIMURA TOGO.

First Photograph Of Burning Of Plunkett Home

THE beautiful home of S. Horace Plunkett, leading Irish financial expert and adherent to the cause of the Irish Free tate, was burned by Irish Republicans at Kilterragh. Sir Horace was in America.

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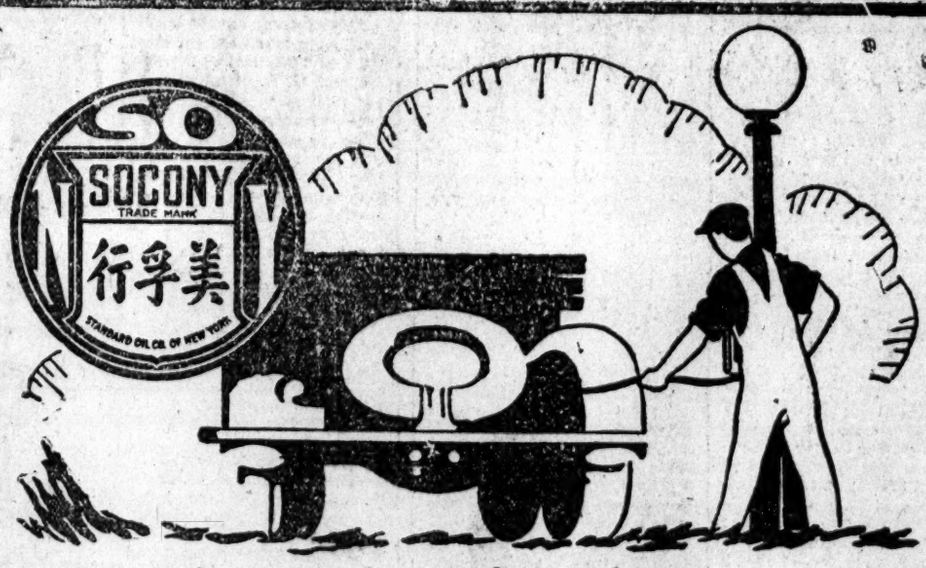

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PRATT'S MOTOR SPIRITS

Missions And National Consciousness

An Analysis Of The Present State Of The Missionary Movement In Japan And The Far East

BY ARTHUR GORGENSEN

Mr. Jorgensen's careful but courageous outline of the missionary movement in its relation to the spirit of nationalism it encounters in the Orient should be of interest to the general student of Oriental social development as well as to the missionary. It was written for and originally appeared in the Japan Evangelist.

Christianity comes to the East as a foreign religion. No logic, no kind of interpretation, can circumvent the manifest truth of that statement. Despite all our protestations, Oriental people as a whole will not be persuaded that to accept Christianity is but to claim their birthright. In his opening address before the National Christian Conference in China last May, Dr. Chen Ching-yi, chairman of the Conference, spoke as follows: "We do not want to build a Church that is foreign but we must admit that there is still little or no sign that the Christian Church in China is becoming Chinese. Christianity in China is seriously handicapped at present by being regarded as a foreign religion. This handicap should be removed. We make bold to affirm that it is the right principle, and one applicable to the whole Christian body, to expect the Church to develop along lines that will make it independent of foreign control, and free from the stigma of being a foreign institution."

I am not much concerned about what this noted Chinese leader may have said in addition to this paragraph in the course of his address. It doubtless included courteous and genuine words of appreciation of what has been done and still can be done by missionaries. But I submit that there is enough solemn truth in the words just quoted, if concurred in by a considerable number of native Christian leaders, to give any foreign missionary society serious pause before increasing its present staff by a single man, or yielding by so much as an inch to the easy-going theories of expansion. We should be grateful for such frank words spoken in love and so obviously for our edification. At the same time we should seek the forgiveness of a long-suffering Providence for the agile manner in which we almost invariably hurdle their obvious warning, and contrive by methods of interpretation that do indeed savor of higher criticism, to discover in them urgent appeals for, and ample justification of, further reinforcements to fill the gaps "in the thin firing line at the front."

NOT AN ASIATIC RELIGION

Jesus was an Asiatic. That point we have a right as well as a duty to emphasize. But it does not follow that Christianity too is Asiatic. Jesus was born in Asia but his religion took root in Europe and after 2,000 years returns to the Continent of its birth so overlaid with a thick crust of Western accretions, much of which has little if any reference to the original content, that Asiatics instinctively detect its alien atmosphere. It is probably not a hazardous venture to say that not until Christianity overcomes this unfavorable bias that prevails pretty generally throughout the East, will it really establish its position as an indigenous faith equipped to take its place among the influence that direct and enrich the mighty stream of Oriental culture. There is little evidence in the theory of missions, and virtually none in the practice, that this unmistakable aspect of world evangelisation has been taken seriously into account.

Why is it we are failing to "evangelise the world in this generation," the generation which with more zeal than knowledge first took upon itself that impressive task. The failure is obvious; the reasons for it variously interpreted. Those who view the problem of evangelisation largely from the missionary angle, will be inclined to cast responsibility upon the home churches, charging them with smallness of faith and inexcusable remissness in sending forth a quota of men and money sufficient to brighten up the oppressive gloom of the world's "hunger maps." For those who reason thus the center of gravity of world evangelisation is still to be found ultimately in the mission rooms of New York and London. There are hosts of missionaries and perhaps even a larger proportion of Board secretaries loyal to this conception both in theory and practice. Pursuant to this conception, mighty and intricate machinery has been set up in all parts of the world. The noise of its wheels which it must be said in complete frankness, speaks larger in the accents of unreliable statistics, can be heard everywhere. And meanwhile nobody has the slightest idea how the thing is to be stopped.

ASPECT EXAGGERATED

There is also a considerable group who though professing to have renounced this theory find it too great a strain upon their traditional outlook and habits to face up to the practical consequence of their renunciation. And finally there is a small and, one may hope, growing group who are persuaded that the missionary aspect of world evangelisation has been grievously exaggerated; that the place of foreign missions in the Christianisation of the world, while significant can only, in the light of the whole task be described as quite incidental; and that the continuing emphasis upon the urgency of missions with its concommitant devotion to programs of expansion, is not only unwise but place the missionary enterprise in danger of becoming an actual hindrance, particularly in such major fields of service as Japan, China, and India.

The influences which thus delimit the sphere and the significance of missions are many and varied, but they may be gathered up and given fairly accurate delineation within the ample purport of the phrase, national consciousness. Missionary statesmanship can not learn too soon nor can it too speedily put into practice the knowledge that the nature and extent of mission programs in such lands as mentioned above are not contingent primarily upon the faith and resources, in men and money, of the home churches, nor upon the "needs of the field" as seen through the eyes of people who must on the whole be described frankly as biased propagandists, but rather—and let this be said emphatically—upon the reinvigorated ideals, the self-reliant purposes, and the robust enterprise of great and ancient non-Christian nations, aroused by the impact of the Western world to consciousness that if they would preserve their heritage from extinction they must be up and doing.

THE EAST SAVED ITSELF

This is not exaggeration. No careful student can read the history of the Europeanisation as it has been going on, say from the beginning of the nineteenth century, and not be persuaded that but for the growing self-assertion of the victims plus the rivalries of the "civilisers," the Eastern world would doubtless have been drawn completely under the dominance of Europe and America. At any rate the strong hand of Western politics, of Western commercialism, and it must be added of Western religion, was never stayed by any well-deserved respect for the cultural achievements of the East. These were secured against complete inundation by the speedy rejuvenation of the essential spirit of the people concerned. We think of this reaction as the operation of national consciousness. Its most striking exemplification in Asia is to be found in the history of Japan during the past fifty years. Immediate history is bringing other examples to the fore. The day is therefore at hand when national consciousness must be taken into serious account as a factor of first importance, probably the factor of most directive influence, in determining the character and magnitude of the missionary enterprise.

CONFLICTING IDEAS

In a certain fundamental respect, aggressive missionary ideals such as characterise the present generation of missionary leadership, and a fully operative national consciousness, must be viewed as conflicting ideals. When in the course of a people's development they reach a vantage ground from which they look out upon a new and engaging prospect, whatever the intervening difficulties, they are usually stirred to a consciousness of their latent capabilities and enabled powers. Simultaneously there arises a sense of self-sufficiency, the will to face and do the job, which is not only a natural psychological reaction, but on the whole entirely justifiable. It is of the very genius of missions to doubt this self-sufficiency, and to make its doubt evident by coming over to help whether welcome or not. Missions have never stood much on ceremony. We must not be surprised therefore if others see us not, as we see ourselves. What strikes us as an enormous boon may strike hosts of sensible people as a nuisance or at best a wholly gratuitous performance. Everything depends upon the point of view. And despite the missionary movement's many noble exemplifications of the Christian spirit, it must be acknowledged that there is about it an eager aggressiveness, a total disregard in the last analysis of the sensibilities of others, which savors suspiciously of Western imperialism, an institution devoted mainly to the self-appointed task of carrying "the white man's burden!"

LACKING IN COURTESY

Viewed in the large therefore an honest critic, even one standing on the inside, would be obliged to describe the missionary movement as abounding in zeal and sincerity but lacking in the finer manifestations of courtesy and wholesome urbanity. And while it may be necessary for the purpose of giving Christianity a world-wide introduction to ignore the scruples and circumvent the opposition of those without a clear understanding of its message, it can spell nothing but ruin in the long run to persist in doing for others what they wish to do for themselves and what can only be done by themselves with thoroughness and permanence. Once there exists a group of native Christians not only ready but eager to assume responsibility and leadership, the position that the task should be viewed as theirs and that co-operation from foreign lands should consequently clear through them and not through the mission in the field becomes unassailable.

In all these Eastern lands there exists such native groups. They are finding difficulty in knowing how to treat us for the reason that we have never defined the aim of the missionary movement in anything but high sounding slogans. Even in the presence of a powerful national consciousness in Japan, and a growing one in China and India, well known missionary leaders persist in defining the task of missions in terms of quantity. It is no wonder that native leaders despair to find a satisfactory basis of relationships, realising as they do that in the judgment of responsible missionary leaders our vast machinery must be kept in motion until the last remaining "heathen" has so to speak, been chased into his lair with the words of salvation sounding in his unhearing ears. This you say is caricature. Perhaps so. At the same time it would not be difficult to demonstrate that missionary statesmanship, if there is such a thing, is wholly absorbed with the idea that it is the work of missions to evangelise the world, and in its judgment that means the whole world. When missionary leaders pause long enough in the midst of their multiplying agencies, their statistics and their surveys, to really think their problem through in the light of history, of the best psychology and of common sense, they will see that in so profound a task as the attempt to introduce a new spiritual experience, the most that a foreign agency can contribute is to sow the seed in love and faith.

EXPANSION NOT THE GOAL

From the time when native leadership is willing and fairly prepared to take central responsibility and this time usually comes much sooner than is supposed, the watch word of foreign missions should be not expansion but concentration, and even rapid or gradual demobilisation as the circumstances may direct. The persistence of expanding foreign agencies tends to divide responsibility, thus depriving the the native Christians of the inspiring and invigorating consciousness that the task is theirs. Missions should now be restricted to their natural function of making a qualitative contribution. But even this task must be assigned by the native Church and performed under its direction. If the foreign enterprise fails to make these adjustments and perseveres in programs of expansion it runs amuck; it looses the exhilerating sense of mission which abides only so long as motives find adequate expression. In my judgment this is precisely what has transpired in Japan. The force of foreign missions in this country is as the force of a spent ball. The issue of Japan's national consciousness and its influence upon mission policy should have been met twenty-five years ago; it was evaded then and has been evaded ever since. Instead of throwing ourselves unreservedly into the hands of the small but growing Church which we had come to create, in order that we might serve it and be used by it, we discouraged on the whole its desire for independence, and huddled together in little droves, and annually in one large drove, where we now get our main satisfaction in conferring together on our immense importance with its broad implications of the helplessness of the Japanese Christian movement without us! We should have stopped long ago the "sending" of missionaries to Japan: they ought to come only upon invitation. If the term "missionary" becomes a misnomer under such circumstances, let us loose no time in finding a new momenclature.

TWO POWERFUL IMPULSES

Let me summarise briefly. National consciousness, thought of in the most general terms, may be said to reveal two powerful impulses. The more obvious of these looks to the great task ahead and expresses itself in a vigorous purpose to work out the nation's own salvation. The people become restive under foreign control of any kind though it be entirely just that simultaneously they may be absorbing foreign ideas with avidity if only they are introduced with appropriate unobtrusiveness. This phenomenon of national psychology calls for careful adjustment of mission policy. It is not enough to theorise on the subject of its intimate relation to the task and program of missions, and then to go about the business of expansion as though nothing had happened. The situation calls for action. We must acknowledge the secondary nature of foreign missions, and show forth unmistakably our desire to exalt and serve under the primary agency. In general this will involve reduction in the quantity of missionary operations and exclusive emphasis upon quality. It further implies that mission boards will send only men and women who are qualified to render such a contribution. This will not be easy, but fortunately it will require a much smaller number of missionaries to operate on this basis than on the old "imperialistic" plan of covering the earth with a thin veneer of Christianity. Such readjustment should of course have taken place in Japan long ago; in other fields it is imminent at the present moment.

A second very general manifestation of national consciousness may be described as retrospective. It is a tendency to reexamine the past and to find new confidence in their own cultural past. He is a superficial observer who does not see that this is precisely what has been going on in Japan, and what is beginning to transpire in China and India. From this there usually springs a commendable loyalty to the sources of their cultural values and an effort to reinterpret their meanings in the light of modern thought and ideals. A wholesome national consciousness thus becomes a great creative impulse. How is it to be met by Christian missions? Are we to come with aggressive schemes of "conquest" and with broad assumptions of superiority either spoken or implied? This will unquestionably win a certain kind of delusive victory, but in the long run it will prove fatal. Christianity's superiority is not a thing to be shouted from the housetops. It will require a much closer integration of Western social institutions with the spirit of Jesus before the East will accept our protestations of its efficacy; and if and when that noble result is achieved, our protestations will be largely unnecessary. In the meantime it will not be inappropriate for Christians to rest their case for superority less upon their highly organised machinery to convert the world, and more upon victories won in the open market of the worlds' spiritual competition.

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They Like To Tell These Stories Again

Supreme Court Justice Isaac M. Kapper retells this yarn:

"A traveling salesman bristling all over with anger stalked into a lawyer's office and told the lawyer that he had been bilked out of $100 in the following manner:

"Suffering somewhat from inebriety and being apprehensive that he might spend all of his money, he went to the clerk of the hotel in which he was stopping and handing the clerk a $100 bill requested that it be saved for him until he called for it. The following day he went to the clerk and requested his $100 bill. The clerk stared at him and shaking his head with seeming incredulity, said: 'You've made a mistake, you never gave me $100 or anything else.' The salesman's eyes flashed fire, but he saw the point at once; he had no witness to the transaction, and so left and repaired to the aforesaid lawyer's office.

"This was the lawyer's advice:

"'You get another $100 bill and go company with some trusted friend go to the clerk and apologizingly say that you gave a $100 bill to some one to save for you but mistakenly thought it was he, and, however, you hand him the new $100 bill and ask him to save it for you. He will do so. Later in the day you go to him alone and reques him to return the $100 bill. He will return it to you. The following day you go to him with your friend who was present when you turned over the last $100 bill for safekeeping and demand the $100. The clerk will see the point when he sees your witness, and so you will get your first $100 back also.'

"The salesman did exactly as advised, and the day thereafter came to the lawyer with a broad grin, saying: 'Your advice worked like a charm and I got my money back, the first $100 as well as the second. Now how much do I owe you?'

"'$100,' replied the lawyer."

* * *

Frederic Almy of Buffalo, N. Y.:

"One of my favorite stories is that of the Frenchwoman who complained that she had been grossly insulted by an American with whom she was traveling. On inquiry it appeared that they had traveled alone in the same compartment for an hour and that he had not once looked at her."

"If I may give two, I like also the story of the suffragist who cried out: 'The Lord is with us, and with Her on our side we cannot fail.'"

* * *

Senator-Elect Fess of Ohio:

"A printer out in my section of Ohio was promised the job of printing some school board ballots. The work would give him a profit of about $50, and he needed the money. He had it all spent even before the time came to print the ballots. Then the board of elections sent him word that they wouldn't need the ballots, as there was no contest for school board.

"'You'd give me the job if you gave it to anybody, wouldn't you?' the printer asked.

"'Oh, certainly,' they told him.

"So the printer got out a petition and ran for school board, thus making a contest, and they gave him the job of printing the ballots, after all. As soon as they were printed and the bill o.k.'d, he withdrew as a candidate."

* * *

Louis Mann sends in this story which he has copyrighted:

A detachment of American regulars were sent to fill in a sector previously occupied by the British. The next evening seven volunteers were sent on a reconnoissance. The smoke from a barrage fire became so thick that three good American soldiers lost their way and walked unsuspectingly and directly into the enemy's hands. They could speak no German, their captors could speak no English.

The corporal of the American boys quickly whispered:

"Not a word! Any questions asked—you don't know! Get me boys?"

The German interpreter began a long line of queries. Finding they couldn't be understood, the commanding officer said to the boys:

"Come wid me."

He led the boys to the General's quarters, where they were received by the stout, good-natured officer. After hearing the interpreter's story, the General began by greeting his prisoners in a most affable manner, assuring them no harm would befall them.

"You know," he said, "I was once previous times in the United States also, so I hope you answer my questions as you didn't the other peoples. Now tell me, how did you happen to come into this sector"

"We're replacement troops" replied the corporal.

"What division do you belong to?" continued the General.

"Don't know," said the boys.

"How many men in your division?" continued the General.

"Don't know," replied the boys.

And to each and every question the General received the same answer.

"Now come, be nice," said the General. "You see, I know you are American soldiers, not English, and so I would dot you tell me how you come to be in dis ficinity."

"We don't know," smiled the corporal.

"Ah-ha," said the General, "you're commencing again. Vell den, if you don't know how you came to be in dis ficinity, tell me how long you was in this neighborhood?"

"We don't know," chorused the boys.

The General frowned a bit, but quickly recovering his amiability, said:

"Honest, tell me, what division you represent?"

"We don't know," said the boys.

"By golly!" laughed the General, "you don't know nodding. Now let me tell you someding, boys. For your smart information, I will tell you that you are from General O'Ryan's division, General Debevoise's command; that you are Twenty-seventh Division men. And now maybe that you don't know nodding about anyding, would you please tell maybe someding (whispering softly) "who won the world's series?"

"Don't know," said the boys.

"Then git de hell out of here, you are no Athericans!"

* * *

George Inness, Jr. (artist), writes:

An art critic, who had been expatiating upon art to a number of his friends, speaking of the virtues of this picture and the faults of that one finally came to my picture in the gallery and said: "Now, you see in this picture that the artist has not learned his trade—it lacks technic and understanding. His trees seem to have no form; they do not stand up; the grass has no roots. His clouds look like bits of paper stuck on the canvas. And here you see he has resorted to a trick to catch the public eye and has attempted to paint a fly. Now, I would not object to the fly, had he been able to draw better and make it look like a fly. This fly looks like a lump of mud and has none of the character of a fly." At this juncture the fly, having tired of the critic's cackle, took wing and flew away.

* * *

Former Representative Robert William Bonynge of Colorado has an exclusive Roosevelt story:

"I was in the House while Col. Theodore Roosevelt was President. One morning I went down to invite him to write a letter opening the Colorado Live Stock Show. Just ahead of me was an auburn haired newspaper man who had asked Mr. Roosevelt to write a letter for an Edgar Allan Poe edition of his paper.

"I heard the President break out in fierce language, saying he would write no letter about Poe. 'No, sir, young man,' he said. 'I will not do it. I have never read all of Poe's works, but I would not write the letter if I had. I am asked to write a thousand letters a day, and refuse.

"To show you what I think of Poe, I am going to take a complete set of his works with me to Africa but I can't write any letters about him.'

"As the reporter passed on I presented my request, and was answered in like manner. The President declared emphatically he would write no letter opening the Colorado stock fair.

"Much to my surprise he turned and called to the retiring newspaper representative. 'Come here,' he said.

"'I have just told Representative Bonynge that I would not write a letter opening the Colorado Live Stock Fair. Now, what if I had agreed to write the letter you asked me for and the one Mr. Bonynge asked for, and had made a mistake and mixed the two describing Poe as a fine Short Horn bull, I would have been in a mess.'

"Mr. Roosevelt gave a hearty laugh over his happy thought."

* * *

Representative William A Rodenberg, Republican, of Illinois:

Richard James Oglesby, a noted Illinois lawyer, soldier and statesman, once Governor of our State and later United States Senator, was an interesting talker about a table where men sat in the good old days, and drank good liquor. In 1888, when Joe Phifer was running for Governor, a party of friends met in a room in a hotel in a little Illinois town and had some wine. Dick Oglesby was one of them. Phifer was another.

As the night passed Oglesby became eloquent. Along about 2 in the morning, when the contents of the decanter were almost exhausted, the old man, addressing Phifer, said: "Joe, you and I are moving on. We have had our ups and downs and are due for many more downs. Sometimes I reflect on the whole scheme of life. We are born into the world without any chance to protest or approve. We pass through the pains and ills of childhood, the troubles of boyhood, and the knocks of college days. Then we sally forth to battle for ourselves with the world. Old age comes, and we must give way to younger men.

"Yes, we travel rapidly and roughly. Soon we die, and our friends and relatives take us back to the old home and inter our remains. Tears are shed. Then comes dissolution. Our bodies are eaten by worms.

"But, before I go, here is a case of delirium tremens for one old worm."

He emptied the decanter into his glass and drank to the health of the crowd.

* * *

George Arliss never tires of recalling an incident which occurred while he was acting the title role in Louis N. Parker's "Disraeli."

"An earnest young lady in Philadelphia sought out Owen Wister, the novelist, and told him that she had planned to see 'Disraeli,'" says Mr. Arliss, "but she first would like to read up on him. Here she found herself in great difficulty.

"'You see, Mr. Wister,' she said, 'I know he is in the Bible, but I'm not sure whether he appears in the Old or the New Testament.'"

* * *

Senator Furnifold M. Simmons, Democrat, of North Carolina was a member of the House of Representatives in the Fiftieth Congress. He was then a rising young Democrat. But at the next election he was defeated by Henry P. Cheatham, a very cunning negro politician, who served in the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses.

In those days in North Carolina about 70,000 negroes voted in Congressional elections.

"My negro friends in Jamestown told Cheatham not to abuse me there for it would do no good. Cheatham took the advice given him. But he did worse: He said: 'Congressman Simmons is a powerful man in Washington. He can get anything at the White House. The President will give him what he wants. Look at this fine building he got for you, just for the asking! But, my people, that is just where the danger lies. If Mr. Simmons gets mad at you all he's got to say is that every last hide of you ought to be put back in slavery, and in slavery you will go. Sometimes a man has too much influence, and that is the trouble with this man you have sent to Washington."

* * *

Representative Fritz G. Lanham of Texas:

"One time two negroes, brothers, were in the restaurant business. One had a place up North and the other was in Texas. The Northern brother's restaurant, apparently, was first class, but that in Texas was little more than a hole in the wall.

"In time the Northern brother visited his less fortunate relative and was surprised to find the restaurant so very much run down.

"'Why,' he demanded, 'don't you fix th's place up. I've got some menus that will show you how to get them up.'

"The Texas brother looked the menus over and decided they were all right, so, instead of getting any printed, he put the ones the brother had given him around in his place.

"That night two traveling salesmen came in to get something to eat. They were surprised to find so many different kinds of dishes were offered. They made up their minds the place was better than might be supposed from its appearance.

"'We'll take some of those lobsters,' said one of the salesmen.

"'Sorry, boss,' said the negro, 'we're just out o' lobsters.'

"'Then just bring us some of those bluepoints,' the salesman continued.

"'I'm out o' bluepoints, too,' said the negro. 'The truth is that th' only kind o' shellfish I got to-night is one kind, an' they's eggs.'"

* * *

Harold MacGrath (novelist):

"One dark, chill April morning, some years ago, Billy Muldoon announced that we should go hiking instead of riding. This would mean eight or ten miles of heel-and-toe work. Among those present were Kid McCoy, Charles B. Dillingham and myself. There arrived the night before a fat young chap, who weighed 260. He went along all right for a mile, but as we took a long, muddy hill he began to puff. When we reached the top he sat down on a big cold bowlder and began to wipe the sweat from his face.

"'Hey, you big fat slob!' yelled the Professor. 'What the blankety-blank do you mean by sitting down on that wet stone when you're all a-sweat? Do you want pneumonia?'"

"Said the victim promptly: 'Yes, and I want it right now!'"

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Navies Of The British Dominions

The Problem Of Imperial Defence Outlined

(From The London Times)

The recent discussion in Japan of British naval problems prompted by the announcement of the Singapore Naval Base plan makes this article, by a special correspondent of the Times, of timely interest.

Two events of widely different import recently recorded in The Times serve as reminders of the problem of Imperial naval defence. The first was Mr. Amery's speech on the Navy Estimates; the second, the death of Captain Karl won Muller, who, as commander of the raider Emden, spread destruction among the shipping of the Allies during the early months of the war.

Mr. Amery's speech was a reminder of how much responsibility still rested on the British Navy, despite all the deliberations of Washington. Captain von Muller's death awoke memories of the effective manner in which some of that responsibility had been shouldered in the past by a Dominion Navy. It was the Australian cruiser Sydney which destroyed the Emden at Keeling, in the Cocos Islands.

Today the Sydney is one of the few remaining units of the Royal Australian Navy which remain in active commission, and at a time when the Navy Estimates are before the British people it is well to consider the part played by the Dominion in contributing to the common burden of Empire defence.

THE AUSTRALIAN NAVY

Despite the very substantial "cuts" which followed on the declaration of peace, Australia still leads the Dominions in the measure of support in ships and personnel which she affords. Born at the Imperial Defence Conference of 1909, the Royal Australian Navy consisted of one battle-cruiser, three protected curisers, six destroyers, and three submarines. Some nervousness was expressed by conservative "Imperialists" at the wisdom of a distant Dominion undertaking the formation of what was doubtfully referred to as an "independent Navy." Australia's real aspirations were fulfilled, however, when, immediately on the outbreak of war, the Government of the Commonwealth placed the Australian ships unreservedly at the disposal of the Admiralty. Throughout the war their excellent service was done not as a separate entity, but wherever and in whatever capacity the Admiralty decreed.

Additions to the Navy by purchase and gift were gradually made, and when peace arrived the people of the Commonwealth found themselves in possession of a fleet undreamt of by those who had conceived the original plan. The Royal Australian Navy consisted of one battle-cruiser, six light cruisers (including one under construction), twelve destroyers, six submarines—which it was claimed were essential to the defence of the Commonwealth's huge coastline—and sundry auxiliaries, sloops, and depot ships.

It was a formidable burden for a population of five and a half million to support, and it is not surprising to find that vigorous retrenchment was demanded. Before August, 1922, twenty out of the thirty-three units had been paid off. Moreover, the battle-cruiser Australia is one of the capital ships sentenced to the scrapheap by the Disarmament Conference of Washington, and although sentence has yet to be carried out, she is now lying idle at the Flinders Naval Depot in Westernport Bay.

Thus the Royal Australian Navy today actually consists of three light cruisers, three destroyers, one sloop, and five auxiliaries and depot ships—a considerably smaller fleet than that which came into being nearly fifteen years ago.

CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION

"He shall have dominion also from sea to sea" is the quotation carved deep in the stonework of the central tower in the handsome new Houses of Parliament at Ottawa. It is a constant reminder to the representatives of the people of the Dominion that if Canada's greatness extends across a continent from the shores of one ocean to the shores of another, it is for that very reason a greatness which entails a double burden of defence.

At the moment it is a burden which is seriously weighing upon the minds of her leaders. Canada has miles of coastline to protect, and for the present she is putting her entire trust in the British Navy. The proposal advanced at the Imperial Defence Conference in 1909 that Canada should provide a battle-cruiser unit, complete with auxiliary ships, was rejected, on the ground that the "dominion from sea to sea" virtually demanded the establishment of two such units—one on the Pacific Station and one on the Atlantic—an expense which Canada could not contemplate. War came and found Canada still without anything in the shape of a Navy. Yet Canadians did fine service on the seas, and over twelve thousand volunteers—many of them seafaring men by profession—were drafted into the Royal Navy.

After the signing of the Armistice the Imperial Government presented the Dominion with a light cruiser, the Aurora, and two torpedo-boat destroyers. Economy has forced the Canadian Government to look at these gift ships somewhat doubtfully, and as a result of recent recommendations the Aurora has been placed out of commission and the two destroyers have been tied up as training vessels, one on the Atlantic coast, one on the Pacific.

To a Special Correspondent of The Times in Ottawa last July Mr. Graham, the Canadian Minister for Defence, said: "We cannot afford to build or maintain ships which may be obsolete in a year or two. Therefore we are going to try to concentrate on training the men instead."

Canada's proposed contribution to the naval defence of the Empire consists, therefore, of the maintenance and training of the Canadian Naval Reserve and a Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve. For this purpose a small permanent force of officers and ratings of the Royal Canadian Navy is being retained.

NEW ZEALAND, S. AFRICA

The patriotic desire of New Zealand to assist in the naval defence of the Empire was shown by a picturesque gesture in 1909, when a battle-cruiser named after the Dominion was presented to the British Admiralty. With the regalia of a Maori chief as her mascot, the New Zealand came through the ordeal of Jutland safely, yet, like the Australia, she too was metaphorically sent to the bottom by the broadsides of Washington.

The fate of the New Zealand drew attention to the Dominion's contribution towards Empire defence. Telegraphing from Wellington on August 16 last year, the Correspondent of The Times said: "It is pointed out in the New Zealand Parliament that it would be grossly unfair and unpatriotic for the Dominions to permit the taxpayers of the United Kingdom to contribute in the present proportion." It was proposed to increase the naval expenditure of £400,000 to £500,000 in 1923, provided that the state of finances permitted. Mr. Massey said that the proposed increase might seem small, but it was a step in the right direction, and could be improved later.

Apart from the financial subsidy, New Zealand's contribution towards Imperial naval defence consists of the maintenance of the training ship Philomel and the active recruiting of seamen and stokers for the cruiser Chatham, which was presented to New Zealand by the British Government in 1920.

As for South Africa, the Union paid an annual subsidy until 1922 towards the maintenance of the British Navy. In 1921-22 the amount of that subsidy was £85,000, which is stated to have been equal to less than one-tenth of 1 percent of South Africa's seaborne traffic. Nevertheless, even this subsidy has now been withdrawn by the Union Government, and the only South African reinforcement to the Royal Navy on the huge South African station is the maintenance of the surveying vessel Crozier and the mine-sweeping trawlers Eden and Foyle. In addition to the upkeep of these vessels the Union Government has undertaken responsibility for a program of reconstruction in Simon's Town Dockyard involving an expenditure of £36,100 and the provision of all fuel facilities costing about £40,000.

CASE FOR CONFERENCE

Such is the present situation, and it is plain that it scarcely warrants the hope that the Dominions as a whole are within sight of providing their own naval defence. They have made gallant efforts in the past, nor is it reasonable to expect their small populations to undertake more than their fair share in the future.

A plain hint towards a solution of the problem may be found in an important message from the Melbourne Correspondent of The Times, dated February 5. Speaking of the retrenchment in the Royal Australian Navy he says: "One of the considerations which have weight with the Government in adopting the changes and in suspending any additions to the fleet has been the probability of an agreement on Imperial defence being reached at the next Imperial Conference. It is thought desirable that the system of Imperial defence should be on a more co-operative and immediately responsive basis than it is with each Dominion having its own system. A more embracing system of naval defence which shall extend round the Empire has a growing body of support in Australia."

What is true for Australia is doubly true for the other Dominions. It is clear that of the many problems which demand the early meeting of an Imperial Conference, none is more pressing than the problem of Imperial Naval Defence.

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Red Hand Again Clutches Slav Russia Throttled By Soviet

Moscow Was Like Half-Strangled Person When Radicals Released Grip Last Fall, But Fingers Again Tighten

BY FRANCIS McCULLAGH

Warsaw (via Berlin), Tuesday, May 1.—I went to Russia in September prepared to be favorably impressed, to see evolution gradually eliminating the traces of Bolshevism. I was favorably impressed by traffic in the streets, a ruble apparently stabilised, censorship easier, food abundant, foreign missions working and shops opening.

Moscow was like a half-strangled person when the grip on his throat is partly released; but it amused me to hear the Red propagandist Cohen, attached to th foreign press, proudly point ou these symptoms of returning lif as proof of Bolshevism's succes when they were wholly due to re pudiation of Marxist economics.

During the last three month swing to the Left the Cheka power has increased. Crushin taxation on the shops is closin them as rapidly as they opene the censorship is as merciless n ever, and the missions are think ing of departure.

RED TERROR RETURNING

The Red terror apparently i returning. The Red hand i again tightening on Moscow jugular vein, till now things see to be drifting back to 1918. M first experience with Bolshevism was in 1920 and lasted thre months, at the end of which I let Russia with great dislike and fea of Bolshevism. Last Septembe the Reds allowed me to ente again, hoping in the abolition o Bolshevism as an economic sys tem and signs of returning pros perity to win a favorable opinion from me. But I now leave Rus sia with more intense fear an hatred than before.

Yet with a conviction, which I had not last time, that the grea danger to the West lies in th apathy and indifference wit which many westerners, inside and outside Russia, regard Bo shevism. This indifference pro ceeds sometimes from ignorance or a mental incapacity to generalise upon a complex, unfamiliar situation (for the highest types o western culture are not found now in Russia), or an aversion t getting into trouble, an "It's no my business" attitude.

RESORT OF SWINDLERS

Many able and upright foreigners are in Russia, but generall Moscow is the worst hangout fo foreign sharks and swindlers an opportunists I ever saw. Eve respectable foreign firms ar sometimes represented not by bi or even average men but by men who would not be missed if anything happened to them. Th object of such firms being simpl to "keep the shop open" until bet ter times, when real busines shall be possible.

To enumerate the other types excluding the foreign Communist, there is the crazy America woman type, fancying herself revolutionary, the foolish yout of literary ambitions, his head turned by Bolshevist dope; the concessionaire without a concession, with whom the Reds are playing until serious capitalists appear, and financiers talking in millions of dollars but permanently short of cash

Unashamed foreign legislators come to solicit concessions as a reward for advocating recognition of the soviet in their own legislatures, and every variety of adventurer is accustomed to fish in the troubled waters, beside mysterious unofficial agents, generally accommodated by the soviet in a remote guest house and visited by night by Carl Radek and other commissars interested in high politics. Three such Frenchmen are now in Moscow, General Mackensen was recently there.

BOGUS OFFICIAL AGENTS

There is also the frequent bogus agent type of Englishman, who claims to know Lloyd George, and the American who says he knows Hughes but denies so emphatically he is on any official mission connected with recognition that the Bolsheviki, disbelieving this, accommodate him gratis in the official guest house, lend him motors, introduce him to Trotzky and other Red lions.

Most of the correspondents are doing their best, but owing to the censor's excisions their news constitutes on the whole the subtlest, most poisonous propaganda—of omission rather than misstatement. A correspondent's principal source of information is

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Capt. Francis McCullagh, veteran correspondent of The Seattle Times and The New York Herald in Russia, whose amazing report of soviet persecution of Christians startled the civilised wroid, is sending by cable a series of six articles analysing every phase of conditions in the land of the soviets today. This is the second of the series.

Captain McCullagh recently escaped from Russia when the Cheka endeavored to arrest him, and he is writing this series from Warsaw, where he is free from the watchful eye of the Red censor.

He dwells upon the political, economic, military and social life of this turbulent country. He tells the absolute truth as no articles can that have to come out of Moscow direct.

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he foreign office and Bolshevist ewspapers, both presenting the alsest picture of Russia. Some orrespondents would do as well o take rooms in the Bolshevist mbassy in Berlin and see only eds and read only Red newsapers. The censor generously ermits them, however, to riticise the hotel accommoda-

The Reds have two great baits or Americans: Petroleum and ews, the latter the more important of the two. The price of admission to the Bolshevist paradise s pro-Bolshevist writing; but ometimes critics are admitted in ope they may see things in a ood Red light. I was in the tter category.

Liberal in trifling things, the ensor is relentless in important matters. Compare the Moscow ables on the archbishop's trial with the full report of that trial. The position of the correspondent s to the last degree degrading. This matter is of consequence, because correspondents are mor mportant than diplomatists hose secret dispatches are pigeonholed, whereas articles depicting a normal Russia of ballets, electricity, scientific expeditions nd vast business schemes may ead the foreign public to favor ecognition, though the scripture e false.

The rarest and most important ype is the American with a concession in Baku, who is fascinated ons.

by the prospect of America getting oil, reorganising the railways nd making friends with the Russian people as apart from the overnment, thus opening up later iew and stupendous areas to American enterprise, and being on he spot when the soviet develops nto a sane government.

This type overlooks the danger n fattening a monster, who may ngulf Europe. This type is uspicious of England, and the Bolsheviki are fostering that uspicion by skillfully pointing out that America is the only ation the Russians trust to keep lear of political intrigue with Persia and Turkestan in Baku.

ANXIOUS TO PLEASE

The soviet certainly is anxious o bring in Americans, though it s like the hungry spider's anxiety o catch a fat fly. The Reds even int, that compensation for American claims is possible. Such Americans, innocent, not knowng Russia or even Europe, unconsciously become soviet propagandists. They do not like to admit that an error in judgment brought them into Russia, and hey like to see others in the soup as well as themselves. They conceal their apprehension with he bluff and optimism of business men accustomed to take big risks. They are up to their neck in the quagmire, but hoping to find paradise on the other side A very few such have made exceptionally favorable bargains, because their work is vitally necssary to the Reds.

For example, the Lacy oil boring people are satisfied because the soviet lodged an advance gold payment in New York; but no other firm ever got such terms. The Barnsdall oil concession in Baku is not yet working. The Solway by-products concerns, invited to enter, thus far have refused. Dr. Hammer's asbestes concession is losing money. The International Harvester and Singer Companies have left Russia, the latter abandoning property valued at many millions of dollars. Thus some Americans are departing disgusted and others entering hopeful.

INDUSTRIES ARE RUINED

Even an American who had got the best of treatment admitted to me the impossible nature of the soviet government about as follows:

"The Russians are in a hopeless muddle, directed by men not knowing what they want, without business aptitude, inspired by the maddest dreams. As an example, they have drawn up elaborate plans for underground railways in Moscow, though permitting the streets to be in a horrible condition of disrepair. They are drifting to economic ruin unless their course is speedily changed. They must give factory managers complete control without the necessity for consulting soviets of their own workmen and dozens of government departments.

"Heavy industries are utterly ruined and other industries are so bad that the cost of production is eight times higher than in America. Piles of unsold goods lie in government factories because nobody will buy, owing to high prices. Even if foreign property be returned, few owners will accept the damaged plants and flooded mines, with the possibility of a second nationalisaton after their factories are repaired and their mines pumped. In the Moscow area an outlay of $2,000,000 would be necessary to restore the factories to working order."

CHANGE OF POLICY

Some optimists think the present swing to the Left but a dying spasms, not the renewal of terror, as during two years Bolshevism has been visibily succumbing to the death blow Lenine gave it in his new economic policy. Under stress of the direst poverty it abjured all its principles, giving the peasants their farms, the shopkeepers their shops and allowing an anonymous company, of which Leo Kameneff is a director, to run three huge gambling casinos.

(It is reported that this kills Kameneff's chance of succeeding Lenine, whose successor probably will be the non-Jew Rykoff.)

The soviet has started government lotteries, which it has boomed by illustrated posters, appealing crudely to man's love for money, comfort and possessions. Those posters are the antithesis of posters I saw in 1920, denouncing money as the root of all evil, and they constitute an evidence of Bolshevism's surrender such as even illiterates can read. Gorgeous government shops have been opened, filled with objects of luxury, against whose windows starved workmen glue their noses, for they cannot get further.

The Bolsheviki have taken the worst features of western capitalism, omitting the good. You can easily buy a silk dress or other article of luxury, but you cannot buy expensive wines, and the poor are forbidden to drink vodka. As a result every village has its own illicit still, and there are regular markets in Esthonian, Lettish and Polish frontier towns where crude spirits are distilled and sold for gold or silver.

Thus there is a steady stream of gold going out of Russia that had been hidden since the revolution. These coins are bought up by the agents of London banks, who are continually shipping boxes full to England. There is evidence of the most vulgar display by government officials and profiteers.

Money was abolished in 1917, but now every government department is appealing to the treasury with the agonising energy of the rich man begging a drop of water from Lazarus. Russians, formerly careless of money when it was good, talk all day of nothing else now that it is bad. Railway fares and freight tariffs, abolished in 1917, are now so high that common people cannot travel, and farmers cart their produce a hundred miles along the railway to the towns. First class cars were abolished, but now it is all superfirst-class and more expensive than ever.

The rush to the Right was bound to provoke the rush to the Left that came a month ago, which the government countenanced, as it could not antagonise the sole factor keeping it in power, namely, the Red extremists, to conciliate whom Trotsky and his followers have habitually blackguarded foreign nations and the new domestic bourgeoise in their utterances, the high Trotsky himself is connected with a big trust.

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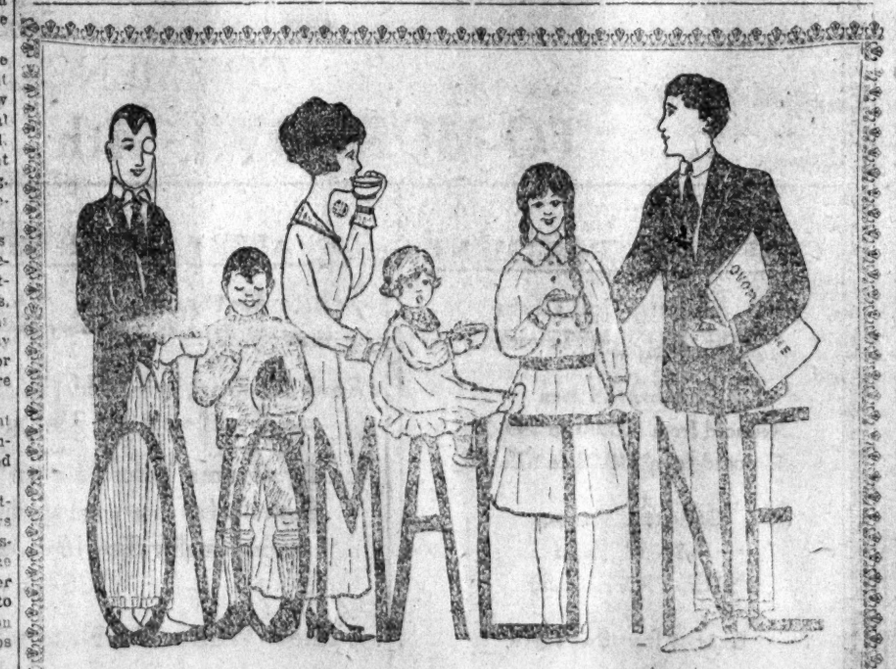

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Mr. Dooley *On The Comforts Of Travel*

BY PETER FINLEY DUNNE

"D'ye know," said Mr. Hennessy, "ye can go fr'm Chicago to New York in twinty-four hours or less? It must be like flyin'."

"It's something like flyin'," said Mr. Dooley, "but it's also like fallin' off a roof or bein' clubbed be a polisman."

"It's wondherful how luxurious modhren thravel is," said Mr. Hennessy.

"Oh, wondherful," said Mr. Mr. Dooley. "It's almost a dhream. Ye go to bed at night in Kansas City an' ye ar-re still awake in Chicago in th' mornin'. Ye lave New York today an' nex' T'arsdah ye ar-re in San Francisco an' can't get back.

"An' all th' time ye injye such comforts an' iligances as wud make th' shah iv Persha invious if he heard iv thim.

"I haven't thraveled much since I hastily put four thousan' miles iv salt wather an' smilin' land between me an' th' constabulary, but I've always wanted to fly through space on wan iv thim palace cars with th' beautiful names.

"Th' man that names th' Pullman cars an' th' collars iv this counthry is our greatest pote, whoiver he is, I cud see mesilf steppin' aboard a palace on wheels called Obulula or Onarka an' bein' fired fr'm wan union deepo to another. So las' month, whin a towny iv mine in Saint Looey asked me down there I determined to make th' plunge.

"With th' invitation come a fine conservitive article be th' gin'ral passenger agent indivrin', Hinnissy, to give a faint idee iv th' glories iv th' thrip. There was pitchers in this little pome showin' how th' thrain looked to th' passenger agent. Iligantly dressed ladies an' gintlemen set in th' handsomely upholsthered seats or sthroiled through th' broad aisles.

"Judge Gary was disclosed in a corner dictatin' a letter to his secretary. In th' barber shop Jawn D. Rockyfellar was bein' shaved.

"In th' smokin' car ye cud see a crowd iv jolly men playin' cards; near by sat three wags tellin' comic stories, while a waither dashed to an' fro an' pushed dhrinks into th' fash'nable company.

* * *

"Say I to mesilf: 'Here is where I'll have to dhrag me fr'm that rollin' home iv bliss feet foremost,' says I.

"An' I wint boundin' down to th' deepo. I slung iliven dollars at th' prisidint iv th' road whin he had concluded some important business with his nails, an' he shtung back a yard iv green paper by which I surrindered me rights as an American citizen.

"With this here deed in me hand I wint through a line iv haughty gintlemen in unyform an' wan afther another looked a th' ticket an' punched a hole in it. When I got to th' thrain th' last iv these gr-reat men says: 'Have yo got a ticket?' 'I had,' says I. 'This porous plasther was a ticket three minyits ago;'

"'Get aboard,' says he, givin' me a short, frindly kick, an' in a minyit I found mesilf amid a scene iv oryental splendhor an' no place to put me gripsack.

"I stood dhrinkin' in th' glories iv th' scene until a proud dark man come up an' ordhered me to bed.

"'Where,' says I, 'do I sleep? I didn't know where ye sleep, cap,' says he, 'but ye'er ticket reads f'r an upper berth.' 'I wud prefer a thrapeze,' says I, 'but if ye'll call out th' fire department maybe they can help me in,' I says.

"At that he projooced a scalin' laddher an' th' thrain goin' around a curve at that minyit I soon found mesilf on me hands an' knees in wan iv th' cosiest little upstairs rooms ye iver saw: He dhrew th' curtains an' so will I.

"But some day whin I am downtown I am goin' to dhrop in on me frind th' prisidint iv th' sleeping car company an' ask him to pubish a few hints to th' wayfarer.

"I wud like to know how a gintleman can take off his clothes while settin' on thim. It wud help a good deal to know what to do with th' clothes whin ye have squirmed out iv thim. Ar-re they to be rolled up in a ball an' placed undher th' head or dhropped into th' aisle?

"Agin, in th' mornin' how to get into th' clothes without throwin' th' thrain off th' thrack? I will tell ye confidinitally, Hinnissy, that not bein' a contortionist th' only thing I took off was me hat.

"Th' thrain sped on an' on. I cud not sleep. Th' luxury iv thravel kept me wide awake. Who wud ecore slumber in such a cosey little place?

"There were some that did it; I heerd thim. But not I. I lay awake while we flew, or, I might say, jumped through space.

"On an' iver on we flew past forest, river an' plain. The lights burned brightly just over me left ear, th' windows was open an' I cud hear in th' hoarse, exultant shriek iv th' locymotive, th' conversation iv th' baggageman to th' heavy thrunk, th' bammy night air an' gr-reat purple clouds iv Illinye coal smoke.

"I took in enough iv this splindid product iv our prairie soil to qualify as a coalyard. Be th' time th' sun peeked or, I may say, jumped into me little roost, I wud've made a cheerful gra'e fire an' left a sight deposit iv r-red ashes.

* * *

"Th' mornin' came too soon. I called me illusthrees frind, the porther, an' with th' assistance iv th' stepladdher, the bell rope an' th' bald head iv th' man in the lower berth I bounded lightly out iv me little nook an' rose fr'm th' flure with no injury worse thin a sprained ankle.

"I thin walked th' long an' splendid aisle, flanked be gintlemin who were writhin' into their clothin', an' soon found mesilf in th' superbly app'inted washroom.

"What hasn't American ingenuity don f'r th' wurruld? Here we were fairly flyin' through space or stoppin' f'r yather at Polo, Illinye, an' ye cud wash ye'ersilf as comfortably as ye cud in th' hydrant back iv th' gashouse.

"There were three handsome wash basins, wan piece iv soap an' towels galore—that is, almost enough to go around. In front iv each wash basin was a dillicately nurtured child iv luxury cleansin' himself an' th' surroundin' furniture at wan blow.

"Havin' injyed a very refreshin' attimpt at a bath, I sauntered out into th' car. It looked almost like th' pitchers in th' pamphlet or wud've if all th' boots had been removed.

"Th' scene was rendered more atthractive be th' prisince iv th' fair sect. A charmin' woman is always charmin', but niver more so thin on a sleepin' car in th' mornin' afther a hard night's rest an' forty miles fr'm a curlin' iron.

"With their pretty faces slightly sthreaked be th' right iv way, their eyes dancin' with suppressed fury an' their hair almost sthraight, they make a pitcher that few can f'rget—an' they're lucky.

"But me eyes were not f'r thim. To tell ye th' thruth, Hinnissy, I was hungry. I thought to find a place among th' coal in me f'r wan iv thim sumchous meals I had r-read about an' I summoned th' black prince who was foldin' up th' beddin' with his teeth.

"'I wud like a breakfast fr'm yr'er superbly equipped buffay,' says I. 'I got ye,' says he. 'We have canned lobster, canned corned beef, canned tomatoes, canned asparaygus an' wather fresh fr'm th' company's own spring at th' Chicago wather wurruks,' he says.

"'Have yo anything to eat?' says I. 'Sind me th' cook,' I says. 'I'm th' cook,' says he, wipin' a pair iv shoes with his beard. 'What do ye do ye'er cookin' with?' says I. 'With a can opener,' says he, givin' a hearty laugh.

"An so we whiled th' time away till Saint Looey was reached. O'Brien an' his wife nursed me back to life; I rayturned in the daytime, an here I am almost as well as befure I made me pleasure jaunt.

* * *

"I'm not goin' to do it again. Let thim that will bask in their comforts. I stay at home. Winiver I feel th' desire to fly through space I throw iliven dolars out iv th' window, put a cinder into me eye an' go to bed on a shelf in th' closet.

"I guess, Hinnissy, whim ye come to think iv it, they ain't anny such thing as luxury in thravel. We was meant to stay where we found oursilves first, an' thravelin' is conthry to nature.

"I can go fr'm Chicago to New York in twinty hours, but what's the mather with Chicago?

"I can injye places besther be not goin' to thim. I think iv Italy as th' home iv th' pope, but Hogan, who has been there, thinks iv it is th' home iv th' flea. I can see th' dome iv St. Pether's risin' again' th' sky, but he can on'y see th' cabman that charged him a thousand liars to carry him around th' block.

"I think iv New York as a place where people sat shinin' their dimonds with satin napkins, but I know a man down there that dhrives a thruck. I've always wanted to see th' Rocky mountains, but they don't look as tall near by as they do far away.

"They ain't anny easy way iv thravelin'. Our ancesthors didn't have any fast thrains, but they didn't want thim. They looked on a man thravelin' as a man dead, an' so he is.

"Comfort is in havin' things where ye can reach thim. A man is as comfortable on a camel as on a private car, an' a man who cud injye bouncin' over steel rails at sixty miles an hour cud go to sleep on top iv a donkey injine.

"Th' good Lord didn't intind us to be gaddin' around th' wurruld. Th' more we thry to do it th' harder 'tis made f'r us.

"A man is supposed to take his meals an' his sleep in an attichood iv repose. It ain't nathral to begin on a biled egg at Galesburg an' end on it at Bloomington.

"We weren't expected to spread a meal over 200 miles an' our snores over a thousand.

"If th' Lord had wanted San Francisco to be near New York He'd have put it there. Th' railroads haven't made it anny nearer. It's still tin thousan' miles, or whativer it is, an' ye'd be more tired if ye reached it in wan day thin ye wud if ye did it in two months in a covered wagon an' stopped f'r sleep an' meals.

"Th' faster a thrain goes th' nearer th' jints iv th' rails ar-re together. Man was meant to stay where he is or walk. If nature had intinded us to fly she wud've fixed us with wings an' taught us to ate chicken feed."

* * *

"But th' railroads assist nature," said Mr. Hennessy.

"They do," said Mr. Dooley. "They make it hard to thravel."

Girl Breaks Typing Speed Record

MISS Bessie Friedman, of Seattle, Washington, made a new record for speedy typewriting when she wrote 132 perfect words in a minute for a full half hour, without an error. She has done 144 words a minute, but in that test she made two errors.

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Tells Possibilities For Reviving The Dead

Dr. Dennis W. Crile Says Adrenalin Must Be Used Promptly

Chicago, by mail.—King Tut, Pharaoh, nor even the irascible coinage measure can be revived by injections of adrenalin, various members of the medical profession hastened to assure the public following the announcement that dead persons had actually been resurrected from their suspended animation, and were living today.

The first announcement was the report of a meeting of the Chicago Medical society, at which Dr. Dennis W. Crile of the staff of St. Mary's hospital, read a paper on resuscitation and intracardiac injections, based on three and one-half years of active surgical service in the British army in France, Belgium and Great Britain.

Following the report that the dead have actually been made to live again, there has been much speculation concerning the advisability of modifying the electrocution and hanging laws to circumvent relatives and friends who might endeavor to revive the executed persons. Dr. Crile made it evident today that he has no faith in the effects of adrenalin unless it is immediately administered.

Adrenalin is the secretion found in the suprarenal glands, small glands imbedded in the fat just above the kidney. Life is not possible without them, and their removal, through either accident or wastage, because of illness, results in almost immediate death. The adrenalin governs the emotions, and the prize fighter who climbs through the ropes must be well supplied with the secretion.

For medical purposes adrenalin is extracted from sheep. It has been used for some years to give relief in asthma, although it has no curative properties. The adrenalin causes the blood vessels to contract, greatly increases the blood pressure and allows the congested bronchial tubes to breathe freely and easily.

"The injection into the heart, in cases where all bodily functions have ceased, must be made as quickly as possible," said Dr. Crile in explaining the method of the operation. "After eight or ten minutes we know that the heart centers are destroyed. Then it is of no use."

The adrenalin in the heart is to that organ what priming is to a motor car when the engine has died, Dr. Crile explained. It "kicks off" the heart, in cases where death has been caused by such things as asphyxiation, drowning, suffocation and collapse during anaesthesia.

St. Mary's hospital, where Dr. Crile is a staff physician, has had no case of collapse during anaesthesia since 1917, but during the war, when Dr. Crile operated on more than 5,000 soldiers, collapse was not so unusual, and it was under these circumstances that adrenalin was first used as priming for a human heart.

It was near Ypres in Belgium at No. 17 casualty clearing station. Dr. Crile was then a captain in the royal army medical corps. A young German, with one lung shot away, had been considered as beyond surgical care. Finally Dr. Crile, during a lull in the offensive, resolved to operate. During the operation performed under chloroform, the patient's heart stopped beating.

Dr. Chile made direct manual massage and the heart started to beat again only to stop almost directly. The heart was then stimulated with the point of a scalpel. Artificial respiration was of no avail. Then Dr. Crile wondered what the effect of adrenalin would be.

He injected 10 cubic centimeters of adrenalin into the left ventricle. The heart was squeezed and it began to beat, firmly and with vigor. After a tracheotomy a catheter was introduced into the right bronchus and a tank of oxygen attached.

After about twenty-five minutes the heart again failed, and another injection of ten cubic centimeters of adrenalin was made. For forty minutes there had been no respiratory movement, and then the patient began to breathe feebly. Ten minutes later he began to breathe regularly.

A prisoner of war volunteered to be the donor for a blood transfusion, but the heart was unable to take the blood, and the patient died, actually the third death during one night.

Demonstrated Saving Power Proves Europe Can Pay U. S.

BY EDWIN J. CLAPP

If there are in the United States two keen experts on European economic matters, they are Julius H. Barnes and Herbert Hoover. Barnes is the chief grain exporter in the country and president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, Hoover was first in charge of Belgian Relief, then United States Food Administrator, then Secretary of Commerce.

Moreover, there are probably no two men whose views have done so much to influence the stand of Mr. Hughes and Mr. Harding—that is, the present Administration—with respect to the problems of reparations and international debts.

This is what Barnes, returned from a tour of Europe, where he attended the meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce at Rome, has to say with regard to Germany's reparation payments:

"The exports of Germany before the war would indicate that she would normally export about two billion dollars' worth. On that basis, the estimate most generally accepted in Europe of the ability of Germany to pay on the present scale of industry would be about two hundred millions a year.

"This makes no allowance for the steadily increasing trend of earnings and world trade, which is shown as you look at your datum points."

In figuring on debts and reparations, it is easy to leave out of calculation: (1) the recuperative power of Europe, once normal trade conditions and markets are restored, and (2) the tremendous rate at which the foreign commerce of each country normally increases, with a corresponding increase in its power to pay external debts.

Herbert Hoover best expressed this in his speech at Toledo last October when he said:

"Due to increasing population developments of science and natural resources, the world's international commerce doubles nearly every fifteen or twenty years and this debt burden, being a fixed burden, will thus become a decreasing burden."

Some of our solicitous bankers are staggered by the prospect of Europe having to repay us interest and principal on $10,000,444,000 of debt. They forget that before the war, the non-European world owed Europe $30,000,000,000, three times as much as is owed to us, and interest payments upon it were regularly and easily made. Hoover expressed that, too, in the clearest possible manner.

Large international debt is not a new phenomenon. It is precisely the same thing in its effect upon exchange and trade whether the debt is inter-Governmental or a private debt. Before the war the rest of the world owed to Europe, generally, probably $30,000,000,000, and this burden was carried without a ripple on the surface of the world's commerce."

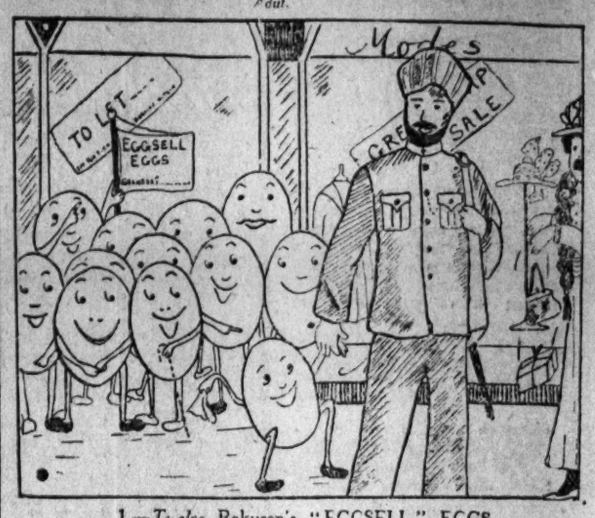
Finally, where did this $30,000,000,000 come from which Europe had invested abroad? It came from the savings, the surplus of an industrious and productive Europe, Says Hoover:

"This total sum, three times our debt, was mostly accumulated over a period of forty years. It represented that portion of Europe's productive activity which she invested abroad. Europe was able to do this despite several fair-sized wars. It is at least an indication of productive and paying power in time of peace.

"No one can reckon the relative weight of all these momentous economic forces, but it is a certainty that we should have more experience with them before we jump to the conclusion that any necessary exit or that any constructive results will be obtained by placing irretrievable burdens upon the American taxayer."

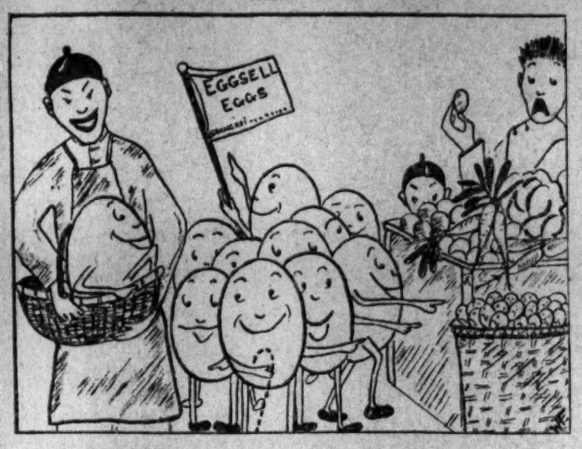
It is a favorite remark of the pro-Germans to say that Germany can pay nothing, just as it is a favorite remark of the pro-French to say that the French can never pay us. Neither is true. Time is what is needed in both cases, time and a reasonable adjustment of the burden for the next few years.

Adut.



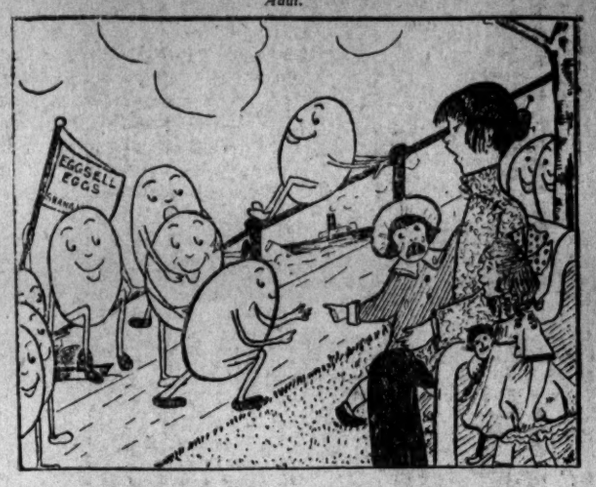
1.—*Twelve* Rakusen's "EGGSELL" EGGS
Were gazing up at Heaven
When a big policeman pounced on one
And then there were *eleven!*

Adut.

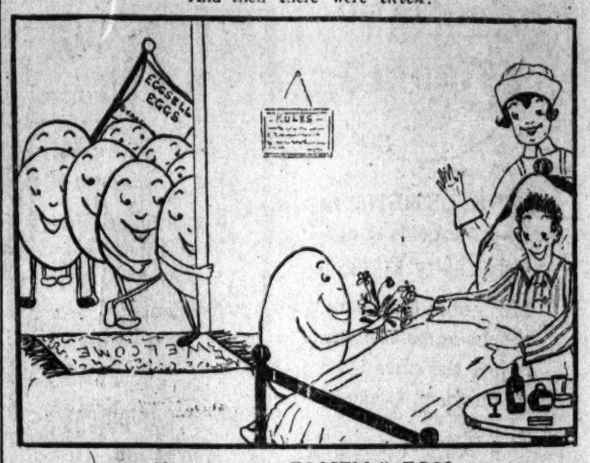


2.—*Eleven* fresh "EGGSELL" EGGS
The market went to view, when—
A gleeful cock just kidnapped one
And then there were *Ten!*

Adut.



3.—*Ten* brown "EGGSELL" EGGS
Thought the Bund so fine
A Fretful Baby wanted one
And then there were *nine!*



4.—*Nine* country "EGGSELL" EGGS
To a Hospital went in state,
A sickly patient yelled for one
Then there were *eight!*

5.—*Eight* lovely "EGGSELL" EGGS
Saught the world to leaven,—
A "Samaria" tourist came along
And then there were *seven!*

6.—*Seven* large "EGGSELL" EGGS.
In the Astor did some tricks,
One became an EGG-NOG.
And then there were *six!*

7.—*Six* happy "EGGSELL" EGGS
Watched a Golfer drive,
One stayed to cheer him up
And then there were *five!*

8.—*Five* smiling "EGGSELL" EGGS
Saw an open door
The gleeful typists kept one there
And then there were *four!*

9.—*Four* healthy "EGGSELL" EGGS
To the Race Course went in glee,
A footballer ran away with one,
And then there *three!*

10.—*Three* Prancing "EGGSELL" EGGS
Saw a long long queue,
Of schoolgirls—who just captured one
And then there were *two!*

11.—*Two* large "EGGSELL" EGGS,
Thought they'd like a bun,
The wise shopman kept one there
And then there was *one!*

12.—*One* lonely "EGGSELL" EGG
Thought he'd like some fun,
So he joined a concert Troupe
And then there was *none!*

13.—*Thus* a dozen "EGGSELL" EGGS
Their mission did give well,
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Missionary To Japan Tells Of China's Humiliation Day

Writing for the special China-Japan edition of the Osaka Mainichi on the subject of China's "Humiliation Day," the Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, well-known American missionary who has spent a number of years in Japan, has the following account to give:

In all the important centres in China, on May 7 or 9, students and merchants observed Humiliation Day, a special holiday being granted for the purpose. In Peking and the north, May 7 was the day observed, this being the day on which, in 1915, the Japanese Government presented to China the now famous ultimatum. That ultimatum brought to an end the prolonged conference that followed the presentation of the "Twenty One Demands." May 9 was the day on which President Yuan Shih-kai accepted the terms of the Ultimatum. This would accordingly seem to be the logical Day of Humiliation.

The writer was privileged to be an observer of one of the many meetings held by students in Shanghai. Some 1,600 were packed into a room that might comfortably accommodate 1,200. The meeting lasted about four hours; two speakers occupied an hour, while three dramatical performances occupied the remaining three hours. The first speaker, Dr. George C. Hsu, an intimate friend of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, gave a history of the Twenty One Demands and an argument to show that they were illegal. The second speaker, wife of a former Cabinet Minister, described the fate of Korea under Japanese rule.

SALUTE TO THE FLAG

This four hour observance of Humiliation Day began with a salute to the National Flag, and the singing of the National Anthem. Both events were interesting to the writer, especially the first, as he came near getting badly mixed up in it.

Singing the Anthem followed. It is evidently still an exotic, neither the words nor the tune being thoroughly familiar. A young man played the air through with one finger on the organ, himself somewhat uncertain at times of the true sequence of the notes.

The President of the National South Eastern University, located at Nanking, who sat beside me, remarked incidently that throughout China, that day, thousands of such student meetings were being held. I have seen no statement in any paper summarizing the news from the different parts of the country, but such information as I have secured personally while visiting a dozen of China's largest cities during the past month, has prepared me to believe that Humiliation Day has been taken most seriously by the students of the entire country. I have heard of a number of processions and demonstrations, one of the processions being a mile in length.

A BUSINESS MEN'S MEETING

Perhaps even more significant than the student's meeting described above was a monster meeting of Shanghai business men sponsored by the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce. Two hundred organisations were represented and over ten thousand were stated to have been in the audience, most of them standing through the protracted meeting. The emphasis of the speakers was "against Japan's refusal to abrogate the remaining portion of the Twenty One Demands." It is highly significant, however, that the importance of the present Government was also heavily scored.

A school principal was one of the main speakers, who declared that the true humiliation of the day was that of he militarists, because, though they have hundreds of thousands of soldiers at their command, they cannot protect a single railway, as shown by the bandit raid upon the Peking train four days before, when some thirty foreigners and 200 Chinese were carried off to the mountains after the train had been completely looted. The humiliation also is that of the members of Parliament, because of years spent in filibustering, and practically nothing had been done on the Constitution. The humiliation also is that of the people because they had continued to tolerate all this outrage and negligence without protest and resistance.

MEANING OF MOVEMENT

One cannot but sympathise with the Chinese students and people in their efforts to assert their national rights and express their national self-consciousness. By these demonstrations and mass meetings and dramatic presentation of their national plight and earnest aspirations, China is creating for herself a soul. Public opinion is now beginning to find itself, a step of the utmost importance, if China is ever to become a truly self-governing nation, a nation able to stand four-square with the nations of the world on a basis of equality. The nation is beginning to discover what its true position is among the great nations of the world, a position of ignoble impotence and utter lack of influence. Many are beginning, moreover, to see that the real cause of this humiliating situation is the venality and incompetence of so many of her political leaders and the unpatriotic indifference of her mercnant and middle classes. To so many of them, public responsibility is regarded as private opportunity. Some are seeing and saying that the whole Chinese system and theory of government is fundamentally wrong. They are also beginning to see that the dense ignorance of the masses is a terrible load and a frightful obstacle to China's taking her proper place among the nations.

China's leaders are accordingly setting themselves to the task of awakening the people and of developing among the masses a sense of shame along with the feeling of patriotism. The anti-Japanese agitation is the easiest and the most natural line of attack: the objective is concrete, the humiliation is manifest and easily pictured and proved. Great changes are already evident in the spirit of the people. Millions of people are being welded into a nation with a patriotic sense of unity and honor. They have their national flag and they salute it. They have an Anthem and they are learning to sing it. The rising generation is studying world geography and history and are learning to look upon themselves somewhat objectively, with the greedy nations of the world as a background.

All this is being done without any authoritative leadership, such as Japan has enjoyed for two generations.

The present boycott is apparently led primarily by the merchants class, whereas three and four years ago students were the principal leaders. The economic motive is more active now. It is still too soon to know how effective the present boycott really is; some months and perhaps even a year may be needed for the necessary statistics to throw the light required for an answer to this question. It is somewhat disconcerting to receive the most contradictory statements by persons living in the same city, as to the spirit and the effects of the movements by persons living in the same city, as to the spirit and the effects of the movement. An investigator having a theory to prove could easily prove it by competent witness.

JAPAN'S NEW POLICIES

The strength of the present Anti-Japanese agitation is somewhat surprising to an onlooker, in view of the recent adoption by Japan of a fundamental change in her policies toward China. This change was first manifested at the Washington Conference and has been consistently carried out since by a number of notable events, the transference to China of the Railway, the wireless plants and other properties in Shantung, the withdrawal of troops from Hankow, the dismantling of the wireless plant at that place, and the closing of all Japanese post offices in China. As a result of these new policies there was, for a few months, an apparent lightening of the tension of Chinese feeling toward Japan. Japan had hoped that her actions and her friendly policy would be really appreciated by China, and be regarded as evidences of her desire to be fair and friendly. She regards what she has done as not merely right but as truly magnanimous.

Chinese agitators, however, look upon these transactions in a different light. Japan, in their opinion, has merely returned stolen goods and deserves no special thanks. She has in fact returned only a part of her wicked profits by the Twenty One Demands. Her insult to China at that time and the humiliation suffered by China still stand. If Japan wishes China's friendship, let her return the whole. Let her wipe the slate clean of that humiliating transaction and the obnoxious Demands. Let her do something that is positively generous. The lease of Liaotung expired in March: if she wants to be friendly, why does she not return it? Continued possession is a violation of China's sovereignty and is not friendly. Evidently she has had no change of heart. She has only recently added insult to injury by her flat rejection of China's request for a conference in regard to Liaotung and the lapsed lease.

The new anti-Japanese agitation thus takes no notice of what Japan has already done. It concerns itself with only what more she should do. These agitators apparently believe that world-opinion agrees with them and will shortly force Japan to restore Liaotung as it forced her to restore Shantung, for they regard this latter act as a matter of compulsion rather than as due to the rising tide of liberal public opinion in Japan herself.

DIVERGENT CONTENTIONS

The diverse viewpoints and contentions of the Chinese and Japanese are highly suggestive. The Chinese statement starts with the violation of international principles and good neighborliness by Japan in presenting the Twenty One Demands forced through by an Ultimatum, taking advantage of Occidental preoccupation in the great war to humiliate and rob China and to steal a march on the nations of the West. It also emphasises the point that the so-called treaties resulting from the ultimatum were never ratified by the Chinese Diet as required by the Constitution, and that, therefore, they have no standing in international law or in the Chinese Courts. So far as China is concerned, they have no existence and Japan's continued holding of Liaotung is a wanton violation of China's sovereignty.

The Japanese statement, on the other hand, starts with the Sino-Japanese treaty of 1895, by which Liaotung was ceded to Japan, the result of the China-Japan war. An ultimatum, however, from Russia, Germany and France at once forced Japan, under duress and without war, to return it to China. In less than three years China treacherously gave it to Russia, and in seven short years Russia's encroachments in Korea precipitated that war with Russia, in which Japan had to fight with that giant of the north for her very life. It cost her $2,000,000,000 and 100,000 lives. Although the new ninety-nine year lease was made (1915) in the treaty secured by the ultimatum, it is not for that reason illegal or invalid in international law. So far as Japan is concerned, it was accepted by China's chief and lawful representative, President Yuan Shih-kai, and is therefore legal and binding on China.

But wholly apart from the legal aspect of the question can Japan wisely again return Liaotung to China under present conditions in China and in Russia? If returned who would have it? The Peking Government which has no authority or influence outside of the city itself? Town Pei-fu, one of the military barons seeking to become the military dictator of China? To Chang Tso-lin, another military baron and dictator? And what assurances could China give that the whole area would not ere long come again under Russian domination? Who can tell what Russia will be doing in the Far East ten or twenty years hence, especially if Japan withdraws from South Manchuria? And can China take proper care of the great property Japan has so skilfully developed, and provide for a proper payment to Japan for the same? Can China give any credible guarantees that Russia will never again menace the life of Japan by agression in Marchuria and China herself?

ENMITY OR FRIENDLINESS

China and Japan are evidently looking at quite different sets of facts, each jealous for its own interests and honor and thinking little of the needs and honor, the hopes and fears of the other. Important Chinese leaders have assured the writer that the Chinese people wish to have friendship with Japan, but that it is impossible on a basis of humiliation and dishonor and violation of China's sovereignty, Many Japanese, likewise, have assured him that the Japanese desire friendship with China, but that for this a stable reliable and efficient Chinese Government, with which they can deal and on which they can rely, is essential.

It would seem as though some method might be found and some mutual agreements might be devised by wise statesmen that would remove the sense of humiliation undoubtedly felt by China's young millions in connection with the Twenty One Demands, and that would also assure Japan that she would not again be exposed to the danger of a fresh struggle with Russia, in the decades not far ahead.

With the fundamental and vital needs of each nation satisfied, the financial and administrative questions concerning the Manchurian Railway and Liaotung might be adjusted to their common satisfaction and profit. The real problem seems to be how to find the leaders in both countries who have the vision and the constructive initiative. The permanent welfare of these two Far Eastern Peoples depends on the appearance of these leaders of broad vision and effective statesmanship. These interests are inseparable; they need each the other. Where are the needed statesmen on both sides.

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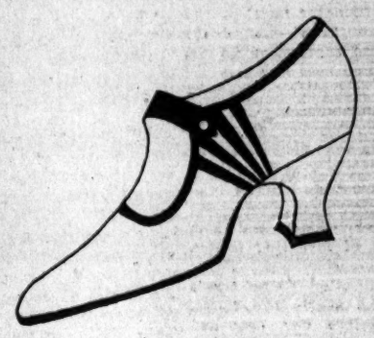

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The Chinese Originators Of Europe's Inventions

BY GEORGE DUBARLIER

Our twentieth century, the golden age of the motor, the airship, and electricity, proud of its recent inventions and their ingenious applications, is sometimes unfair to ages gone by. We moderns have too often a tendency to smile at our predecessors. The excuse, no doubt, is that we sin through ignorance like naïveaux peoples who, carried away by pride in their new possessions, look with contempt on the teachings of the past. The little essay that I am writing here is designed to show those people who are wholly occupied with their own century that some rein is needed in their beatific admiration of modernity.

We hear a good deal of talk nowadays about the miracles of the 'electric fairy,' but we do not hear quite so much about those of the 'explosive-motor fairy' or the 'steam-engine fairy'—no doubt because these expressions do not sound quite so poetic or else because these particular fairies have all begun to show signs of age. However this may be, these fairies are really very old ladies.

They belong to a world of marvels, to a time when animals talked—a time too when men hardly cared to think, which saved them the trouble of inventing things. But we must find out whether Chinese civilisation whose traces can be found nearly two thousand years before our era; and here no fairy is concerned at all. It is a question simply of some men whose works are curiously like the inventions of our modern magicians.

THE COMPASS

As everybody knows—it is a commonplace to mention it—the Chinese understood the art of the sea compass and of printing long before us Europeans. The Arabs, who were using the sea compass during the Middle Ages, attributed the discovery of its magnetic properties to Aristotle, but the Greeks themselves had been anticipated in this discovery by the Chinese. Perhaps the Greeks had made its acquaintance by way of India or Egypt. Indeed there are texts that show the Chinese twelve centuries before our era using a kind of wagon equipped with an instrument that pointed always toward the north; and according to Humboldt it was the compass that guided them across the immense steppes of Tatary.

So far as printing is concerned it has always been believed that stereotyped wooden plates were invented by the Chinese about the year 932 of our era; but the works of the sinologue Stanislas Julien have shown that this invention actually dates from the year 593. A text of this period remarks: 'It was decreed that drawings and unpublished texts should be collected and engraved on wood for publication.' If Europe had been in touch with China about the end of the sixth century it would have learned the art of printing eight hundred years sooner than it did. This invention was brought to its highest pitch of perfection in China in the eleventh century thanks to the metal worker, Pi Cheng, who devised movable characters in baked earth.

As for lithography, which came to Europe in the first years of the nineteenth century, it was employed by the Chinese in ancient times to reproduce the autographs of celebrities. Later on, in the year 993, an imperial decree directed that the manuscripts of ancient authors of the Wei and Tsin dynasties be carved on stone and reproduced by the press.

SUSPENSION BRIDGES

But I refer to these ancient discoveries merely to recall them. Let us pass on to other facts not so well known and to inventions which are more recent—or which at least we Europeans think more recent. In 1823 there appeared in Europe for the first time a bridge suspended on steel cables—a daring and elegant method of construction that astounded the public. But it would have been a blunder to extol the merits of such an invention to a Chinese traveling among us. He would have smiled—and been more than ever convinced of his country's superiority in everything. He would have believed more than ever that China was the center of the world, for as a matter of fact the Chinese have been acquainted with suspension bridges from time immemorial.

Their most ancient historians write of bridges hung on iron chains or on rattan. Such structures seemed strange to the missionaries who reached China. They called them 'flying bridges' and one recounts his horror as he felt the bridge swing beneath his steps as he crossed a deep chasm.

In Europe people ridiculed these travelers' tales and treated the accounts of the missionaries as mere stories. Later on, when they received verification, the attitude of distrust persisted and the old bridges, dangling on their rusty chains, were held in derision. Then came forgetfulness: and when in 1823 the suspension bridge was introduced in Europe, not on rusty chains, but on new steel cables, people applauded the engineers' amazing ingenuity.

MCADAM'S INSPIRATION

After the bridges come roadways. McAdam was accused of plagiarism when he brought into notice the system of stone surfaces for roadways which bears his name. It is possible to prove that under the administration of Monsieur Turgot in Limousin the roadways of that province had been 'macadamised' long before. But is it certain that McAdam was copying the former process?

It is more probable that he drew his inspiration from a report made by the secretary of the Macartney Mission to China. This secretary, whose name was Staunton, had been struck in the course of his travels with the methods employed by the Chinese in building their roads. On his return he explained all this to his father's engineer, McAdam. The model roads that were afterward built near Bristol according to McAdam's plans are oddly reminiscent of the Chinese roadways reported upon by Macartney's secretary.

In agriculture the Chinese, who are farmers par excellence, have not waited for European chemical discoveries to increase the yield of their fields by fertilization. They have supplemented their ignorance of vegetable organisms, their nutrition and development, by exact observation and practical intelligence.

At a time when Europe had not the least notion of fertilising principles, the Chinese were conducting various experiments with artificial fertilizers, the refuse of dried hemp, oil cakes, and oyster shells. These ancient farmers were particularly advanced in irrigation. They had invented a large machine to carry water from the river, which ran at a lower level, up to the surrounding fields. Two proverbs that have come down from ancient Chinese texts prove the antiquity of their knowledge of fertilisers: "Manure must be saved like gold"; "It is better to fertilise the fields you have than to buy new ones."

THE USE OF METALS

The inventive spirit of the ancient Chinese excels in still another field. Though Europe has had some knowledge of developing mineral wealth for about two centuries, the Chinese were employing the knowledge in ancient times. We must not draw a naive comparison between our modern processes and the crude methods employed by the Chinese. It is enough to show who first had the idea. The invention is the main thing, all the rest is merely a matter of perfecting; and so, when we boast of the use of iron and brass in certain constructions, let us remember the brass pagoda constructed on a hill near Tsing Kiang for that dates from about the twelfth century.

German silver, an alloy which we Europeans once valued, is merely an imitation of an invention long known in China under the name of pai'tong, or white steel, which is obtained by fusing red steel with arsenic. The Chinese have long been past-masters in the art of making alloys, the best examples that we can mention being the manufacture of gongs and tom-toms.

These instruments, with their perfect tones, whose origin is mingled with the legendary origin of their inventors, have stirred experts to admiration, and in vain have they tried to imitate them. Chemical analysis has determined the composition of the tom-toms, but the details of their manufacture, the knack of the artisans, remain mysteries. It is the same with those vases of ancient bronze, so treasured by collectors, of which today we have only occasional samples.

Dye-making an industry which has been so prosperous in Germany during the last few years, long ago yielded its secrets to the Chinese, the first dyers in the world. The saffron cower, which gives a fine red color, was imported during the Han dynasty, 115 B. C. It was intensively cultivated and soon spread through the whole empire, for use in the manufacture of red dye. Indigo was extracted from five plants. Finally Chinese green, whose chemical composition was sought in vain, drew the attention of Europe. Thanks to the interest of the consul de Montigny it was learned that this green was derived by a complicated process from the bark of a thorn tree. A clever manufacturer at Lyon hit upon the idea of using a similar wood. He obtained the shade he desired and was able to sell fabrics of Chinese green.

VARNISH AND PAINT

Is it any use to recall here the wonderful varnishes that the Chinese have been extracting from a tree since ancient times and that similar processes, in our own industries have never been able to equal? With this varnish the Chinese have been able to produce exquisite lacquer work that is forever forbidden to modern quantity producers.

We must not leave the subject of colors without giving a word about secrets de beaute. Ancient authors show that the custom of painting the face goes back to the Tcheou dynastry, 1116 B.C. Chinese rouge at this time was prepared by mingling a syrupy coloring extract with fat or white lead. It is easy to see that the fondness of improving on nature among Eve's daughters is at least as old as nature itself. You charming ladies of the twentieth century, who no doubt sometimes wield your lipsticks and eyebrow pencils with perfect taste, join hands across the centuries with your sisters, those Chinese ladies who beautified themselves with colored fats. You are in deed daughters of the same mother!

In the weaving of fabrics, China has taught us to make use of the fibres of ramie and nettle fibre. In 1841 a missionary returned from China and told how thread made from ramie fibre had been woven into beautiful and delicate cloth in China from the most ancient times. Nobody listened to him until the English took up the idea and imported nettle fibre, which they called China grass, and used it in their silk fabrics with the greatest success.

If the spirit of routine, whether in science or industry, did not paralyze the Chinese spirit until it becomes a perpetual paradox, what practical invention might not have been known to the Chinese ages ago! But a brilliant idea, an invention, has scarcely begun among them before it is brought to a halt, without any general development. This is the history of Chinese civilisation which has literally crystallised for centuries. Later the people of the West take up the original Chinese idea, and it flashes out as a modern invention—a second-hand invention, one might almost say.

Our illuminating gas is a typical example. The soil of China is rich in deposits of mineral oil, and for a long time the Chinese have drawn off these combustible oils by means of wells. Sometimes these liquid deposits were under such pressure that they burst out through the surface of the soil in the form of black vapours. We have a description of a salt works, whose hot rooms were heated by means of gas drawn from a well, and carried through bamboo tubes to factory. With another extension of this primitive piping they lighted the courtyard and outbuildings. Other accounts tell us of the lighting of cities by the same process. All this was in the sixteenth century. Europeans would have smiled at such stories and declared them to be fables, until long afterward Europeans themselves began to study the composition of similar gases and to ask if it were not possible to reproduce them artificially.

Gunpowder was made in 400 B.C. The Chinese made several kinds by mixing it with arsenic or cinnabar. All these powders were in big grains, which either burst firearms or swiftly wore them out. It seemed as if these peaceful people did not invent the powders so much as a means of destruction as for a pretty pyrotechnic toy. The Chinese have always been fond of fireworks, and they were for a long time unrivaled in their beautiful flowers, symbolic animals, and sheaves of fire in all shades. They reached perfection in producing fruit, especially grapes, in their natural colors by mingling, according to the color desired, camphor, white lead, indigo, and cinnabar. These fireworks were topped off with beautiful flaming swans, which escaped from their places to glide out over the waters of a neighboring lake before they sank hissing into its depths.

CHINESE MEDICINES

Dare we speak of ancient Chinese medicines, we may well let our modern doctors smile when we [illegible] of numbers of the seventeenth century, which after all is not very far removed from ours. We can easily recall what was the condition even of modern medicine before Pasteur's day—and that is only yesterday.

In the ninth century before our era a certain Pien-tsi had declared [illegible] which before that time had made the diagnosis, the physician being notarius but the executor of the sorcerer's will. Pien-tsi invented the Chinese theory of the pulse. An anaesthetic, whose effects were like those of ether or chloroform, was used in China in 220 A.D. by the surgeon Haoua-t'ouo. This is established beyond doubt by the text of Kou, Kin-yi tong, which was brought to the attention of the Academy of Sciences in 1834 by Stanislas Julien.

The Chinese anaesthetic, known as ma yao,—that is to say, the remedy which takes away feeling,—was extracted from Indian hemp, which also yields hashish. The old Chinese text tells us, 'Haoua-t'ouo gave a dose of ma yao to the patient, who a few minutes later became unconscious—that is, as though he were deprived of life. As the case demanded, Haoua-t'ouo would operate upon the person or amputate, and remove the cause of the sickness. Then he would draw the tissues together at the point of incision and apply ligatures. After a few days the sick man was on his feet again without having felt the least pain during the operation.' This text from the year 220 makes the controversy over who first discovered ether seem childish.

The Chinese inventive spirit found an application for mercury in a very amusing way. Little puppets were devised whose bodies containing a drop of mercury, causing the little marikin to jump about in the oddest way. Have we not here the origin of those mechanical toys that are the joy of every child on the Boulevard?

While we are on the subject, let us not forget those Chinese charlatans who traveled over China exhibiting their magic eggs. These eggs had characters and designs in relief on their shell. These were made by drawing with a fatty substance and then plunging the egg into vinegar. The acid dissolved the calcareous matter of the shell, leaving the parts protected by that fat standing out in relief. Is not this Chinese experiment like our process of etching?

Is it interesting to note these examples of ancient Chinese inventive genius. Without exaggerating the merits the old Chinese, without wishing to claim for them precedence in all our discoveries, it is fascinating to turn back to these thousand-year-old 'hints,' which might have had practical development and become 'scientific,' if the original idea had not been mummified from the very moment of its emergence from the Chinese mind. With this people, application has never followed the idea. It conceives, it sketches out, it falls back into lethargy, leaving to the peoples in the West the [illegible] effort before which it recoils.

Alluding to certain French discoveries that have never left the laboratory and that others have later turned to good account, Schopenhaure has called the French the Chinese of Europe. Personally, I do not find that bad company if I may believe Voltaire who wrote: 'Inventors will always hold first place in the memory of mankind.'

Poindexter Is Appointed Minister To Peru

EX-UNITED States Senator Miles Poindexter, of Washington, a "lame duck" at the last elections, has been appointed by President Harding to be U. S. Minister to the Republic of Peru.

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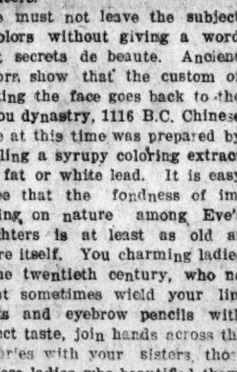
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Experts Say A Dead Man 'Must Stay Dead'

Adrenalin Won't Bring Back Life, Johns Hopkins Professors Declare

Baltimore, Md., April 12.—Adrenalin, the "miracle drug" said to be able to restore life after death, is not without honor save in its own country.

At the world renowned Johns Hopkins Medical school and hospital, the birthplace of adrenalin, experts still maintain, emphatically:

"If a man's dead, he's dead!"

Neither adrenalin nor any drug thus far discovered can restore life to a body from which every vestige of life has departed they declare. Adrenalin never has been used there in such experiments. And even as a revivifying agency in cases of collapse not this but other drugs are used today.

WHEN A MAN IS DEAD

Asked what becomes of what humanity calls the soul between the moment when life departs and is restored they smiled.

"Death, what is it?" they asked. "It is that state of the body when the last trace of the vital spark hits away and—this is important—decomposition sets in.

"Why, sometimes one fails to find the least trace of pulse. The lungs seemingly have ceased to function. The heart seemingly has ceased pumping. Yet who can say that there is not yet a flicker of life deep in the heart? Who can say that life, the soul if you please, has fled? Sometimes life has not gone hours after apparent death. What some people think to be death may be only the approach of death."

At the joint meeting of the Chicago Medical society and the Chicago Society of Anaesthetists in Chicago last week, it was announced that the dead had been made to live again by an injection of adrenalin in the tissues of the heart. Later reports from Denver and from Detroit told of similar apparently successful experiments in those cities.

But John Hopkins experts are more than skeptical. Dr. W. J. Williams, dean of the medical school; Dr. Warfield T. Longcope, professor of medicine; Dr. A. L. Bloomfield, assistant professor of medicine; Dr. John C. Huck, in charge of the clinical laboratory at the hospital, and others stated that they had not been authoritatively informed of the reported miracle-performing powers of adrenalin; they knew little about it, and that, in their opinion, death is the end.

"You won't find Johns Hopkins supporting any such theory as that advanced at Chicago," said Dr. Williams, shaking his head.

"In the clinical laboratories here I have nothing to do with the drug," explained Dr. Huck.

"I know the doctors here at Johns Hopkins never have endeavored to restore life with this drug," said Dr. Bloomfield.

"Adrenalin is a heart stimulant similar to digitalis," said Dr. Longcope, who, according to the dean, knows more than any one else at the hospital about the physical application of the drug. "It causes an immediate relief in some cases of asthma. Sometimes a patient seemingly is dying and the remedy is administered. Often the heart action is strengthened and the patient recovers. Quite as often he goes ahead and dies."

Asked whether he placed any credence in the theory that it would bring back life where death had taken place he shrugged his shoulders and said, "Oh, no!"

FOUND IN TOADS

Dr. John J. Abel, professor of pharmacology, discovered adrenalin in his laboratory there a quarter of a century ago. The substance was found in the suprarenal glands near the kidneys in mammals. Experiments showed this substance was a vaso-constrictor and that an injection into the veins of an animal caused an immediate heightening of the blood pressure. Later the poisonous toad, the bufo agua, was found to secrete adrenalin in combination with other substances.

It was recalled that the Chinese gave dried toadskins centuries ago as a heart stimulant; in other words that adrenalin, combined with other animal secretions, was used medicinally long before the birth of western civilisation.

Seen under the microscope in Dr. Abel's laboratory, the adrenalin crystals appear to be mushrooms covered with warts. They are almost translucent and quite beautiful. It was explained, however, that the practitioner uses a liquid rather than a crystalline form for his work.

Johns Hopkins experts keep their minds open; no one can say what the science of tomorrow will bring forth. But they do not believe adrenalin can restore the blue to a check pallid in death.

"If a man's dead," they say, "he is dead."

Poems Of The Orient

No doubt the whole world is the spiritual home of an alert poet; yet it is a cause of congratulation that such sensitiveness to clear, delicate countours and intricate color as Elizabeth Coatsworth's should have had Japan and China for its delight.

In "Fox-Footprints" (Knopf) we share moods induced by moons; the white butterfly moon of Japan, looting down on heavy-lidded Buddhas, a samurai woman, whose "dead face that speeded him to death was as serene as the face of the goddess Kwannon;" silks and little lacquer cups; the Cat-in-Waiting of the Mikado. In China, the "weary moon on the river of the sky" is "a white curved bud, opening its petals slowly in the warmth of heaven;" the stars are "little silver unicorns with crystal crowns;" a white jade gate is shadowed cool by a cassia tree; and deepbreasted, Gaugin-featured women move with large and tranquil serenity.

The effect of these verses is as deftly and surely realised as a drypoint. Some of them have the unspoiled simplicity of the Greek Anthology, as in this dedication to a "Garden God:"

Lo, I have brought
An ear of rice
And a spray of berries
To place before the god
At our rice field's corner.

The rhythm, like the picture, is sharp and insistent. If we ask for more, for rhythm-magic, we shall not find it. Sometimes there is a time-worn looseness of phrase ("the ship rocks and tosses") or a lumbering characterisation (the "non-individualism" of China). Even a fox occasionally falters. But generally these footprints have been made with a firm, elastic and buoyant tread, and are outlined with sharp decision; they lead to delightful lands where:

The moon at the water's edge
Is a woman dancing on silver swords.

Re-Marries Husband She Divorced

Mrs. William Hitt, nee.

MRS. William Hitt, formerly Miss Katherine Elkins, secured a divorce, in Paris, in 1921, from William Hitt, well-known Washington society man. They were first married in 1913, following reports that she was to wed the Duke of the Abruzzi, cousin of the King of Italy. Hitt went to France after his wife divorced him, wooed her again, and they were re-married in Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Crown Jewels Hunt Gets $750,000 Tip

Los Angeles, Cal., by mail.—After a search of almost two years, participated in by virtually every branch of the government investigative machinery, federal officials here have at last located a large part of the Russian crown jewels which were smuggled into the United States in 1920, it was learned today.

The information of the whereabouts of the articles, together with the name of the person in whose custody they have been since early last year, was given to William H. Williams, head of the New York office of the special agents of the treasury department today by a well-known resident of Los Angeles. The latter refused to have his name connected with the case in any way, but his story is accepted by federal officials as reliable.

This is the first tangible evidence uncovered by the treasury department as to the actual whereabouts of the jewels. When the coffin of James Jones, American seaman, was exhumed in Cypress Hills cemetery two months ago and no gems were found gems working on the case expressed the belief at that time that the stones were still in this country and still undisposed of, and predictions were made that sooner or later they would be recovered. Since then every office of the treasury department has been set to work on the case.

LOOK FOR STRIKE

Now, officials admit, recovery of the gems is expected at any time.

Jewels conservatively estimated at a value of $250,000 are right now in possession of a man in Los Angeles, who has tried unsuccessfully to dispose of them for the last year, according to the government officials' informant, who declares that his information is not based on rumor but is given from personal knowledge. He asserts that he himself was approached by an agent of the person in possession of the gems with a proposition to aid in their disposition.

At almost the same time, it was learned, government agents received information from two other sources considered by them to be reliable to the effect that approximately half a million dollars of the smuggled gems are now in a safety-deposit vault in New York, kept there because of the difficulty of disposing of them. This informant, who traveled 2,000 miles and paid his own expenses to give Mr. Williams the information in person and to aid in closing in on the persons in possession of the smuggled property, promised to link with the smuggling operations several wealthy men of the west. He gave the government agents here the names of four Los Angeles and San Francisco men, together with a partial list of the pieces of the jewelry each now has in his possession.

SHROUDS MOTIVES

His reasons for his intense interest in the case he would not explain, simply stating that he had facts that would to useful to the government, and would see personally that all the information he gave would be backed by incontrovertible facts.

"I know all the details of the entire operation by which the large amount of Russian crown jewels were smuggled in," he told Mr. Williams. "Half a million dollars' worth are in New York now. I know this, and I came here myself to tell you. I admit frankly that I am not telling you everything, but I am going as far with you as it is possible to go at present, and I promise you that when the proper time comes I will myself be in New York to help bring in the evidence against the persons who actually participated in the smuggling.

"I have known the facts in this case for two years, ever since the day the ship docked and the jewels were smuggled in. Since then I have been waiting for the proper time to take the matter to the authorities."

Through this informant, Mr. Williams and E. S. Johnson, head of the special agents office here, have questioned several persons on angles of the case and have obtained important evidence, which is to be used by Williams [illegible] grand roundup.

TELLS OF AGENT'S DUKER

The first informant, who told officials here of the presence in or near Los Angeles of a quarter of a million dollars of the jewels, explained in detail the manner in which he was approached by the agent.

"I know that these persons have been attempting to dispose of these stones for some time," this informant stated. "I have been approached two or three times. It looked queer to me. When I asked why they didn't sell them to the regular dealers, they said it was too big a proposition, and that the stones were too large.

"He has any quantity of large stones, he told me, as well as a large number of set pieces, rings, diamond tiaras and necklaces of pearls, worth anything you want to pay."

The men, he said, would agree to an appraisal of the stones or jewelry by any appraising firm before completion of any deal. He has furnished the government agents with a observaton of the jewelry, a list of the stones and separate jewelry, together with their appraised valuation, which is somewhat over a quarter of a million dollars.

From the description, government agents are convinced that the stones are a part of the Russian collection smuggled in during September, 1920. The informant, a connoisseur of precious stones, stated that he was convinced they were foreign jewels. The men in possession of them, he said, could not explain why they possess no bill of sale.

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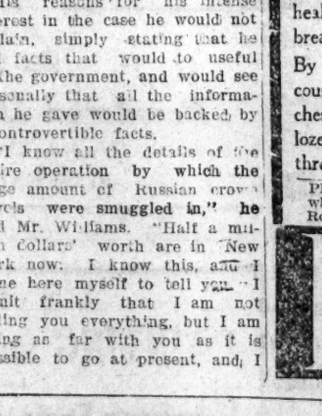

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Weather

Cloudy and fine weather. Easterly breezes, with local calms, along the China coast, to the North of the Formosa Strait. North-Easterly winds further South.

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—First Sunday after Trinity. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.30 a.m. Matins and Sermon. Psalms 1, 2. Lloyd in E flat. Lessons Job 1, Mark ii, 1-22. Anthem: "Yea, though I Walk"—Sullivan. Hymns 520, 282, 228. Preacher—The Rev. T. W. Hall, M. A. 11.15 a.m. Holy Communion. 3 p.m. Special Service for Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Wolf Cubs and Brownies. 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Psalms 3, 4. Walmisley in D minor. Lessons Joo 1, Acts viii, 26-end. Hymns 231, 32, 237, 479. Preacher—The Sub-Dean.

Union Church, Shanghai.—10.30 a.m. Preacher, Rev. E. W. Burt, M.A., Tsinan. Chant 30. Anthem: "I Will Lift Up Mine Eyes Unto the Hills." Hymns 1, 16, 36. 6 p.m. Preacher Rev. A. Norman Rowland, M.A. Sub-ject: "Comradeship and Communion." Chant 23. Hymns 272, 273, 312. 7 p.m. Communion. Hymns 479, 369.

Christian Science Society Of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Ancient and Modern Necromancy, alias Mesmerism and Hypnotism, Denounced." Sunday School 10 a.m. Testimony meeting, Wednesday evening, 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily, except Sunday, from 10.30 to 12.30 at No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71.

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Evangelical).—Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads. The services on Sunday next will be conducted as follow:—11 a.m. by Rev. Charles E. Patton, M.A. 6 p.m. by Rev. C. G. Sparham, M.A. A. Children's service is held in the school-room at 11 a.m. and the Sunday School at 3 p.m.

Gospel Meeting.—A Gospel Meeting is held every Sunday, 6.15—7.15 p.m. in the China Inland Mission Hall, 9, Woosung Road, kindly lent for the purpose. Bright congregational singing.

St. Joseph's Church.—Low Masses at 6, 7 and 8.15 a.m. At 10 o'clock, High Mass, Sermon in French. At 4 p.m. Benediction. On week-days, Masses at 6 and 7 a.m.

Community Church.—Morning worship 11 a.m. Columbia Country Club (take Zikawei car No. 2 and get off at Route Doumer). Dr. Henry T. Hodgkin will speak on some phase of the National Christian Council which recently held its second annual meeting in Shanghai. The choir will render the anthem: "O How Beautiful are Thy Blessings." Mrs. Dickerson will sing the offertory solo. Communion Service 4 p.m. Masonic Hall, 30 The Bund. The pastor, Rev. Clifford Mr. Drury, assisted by several of the ordained men in the congregation, will administer the elements. Baptism of infants and reception of members also at this service. Song service 5 p.m. Masonic Hall, Baccalaureate sermon by the pastor to the members of the 1923 graduating class of the Shanghai American School. Special music by the S.A.S. Glee Club.

Sunday Service League.—Martyr's Memorial Hall. Speaker: Dr. H. T. Hodgkin of the National Christian Council. Subject: "Religion and Internationalism." Vocal Solo: Mrs. Harry Kingman.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher—Rev. C. F. McRae.

All Saints' Church.—423 Rue Lafayette (corner of Rue Chapsal). At 9.30 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. C. F. McRae, B.D.

"Anna Christie" In London

Anna Christie has just been produced in London, with Pauline Lord in the title role. In view of the divergency of thought expressed here over the production in Shanghai of the same play with Adele Blood as Anna, the following critiques from the London newspapers will be of interest:

New York Herald, April 14.—Eugene O'Neill's "Anna Christie and the wonderful acting of Pauline Lord came in for a reception at the hands of British critics, the day following presentation, remarkable for its unstinted praise. The morning Post said O'Neill's knowledge of the underworld was as great as Gorky's, adding:

"What Walt Whitman is to poetry Eugene O'Neill is to drama. There is no outcast who may not find a home in his charitable pages. Charitable, not because he makes heroes or hyprocrites of those he befriends, but because he understands them and makes their case clear to others. They are happy in having for their champion one of the greatest English speaking dramatists of the day. He alone or almost alone, has big ideas.

"And these ideas know exactly what to make of themselves. They seem to dramatize themselves unflinchingly and unfalteringly. His men and women express themselves vividly enough in their talk, but when the time for action comes their characters do not give way or lose their shape under the strain, as the flimsy creatures of most of our playwrights. And so, though you may not like the story he tells, you never doubt it."

The same critic says of Pauline Lord: "For Miss Lord the evening was a triumph. So far as one can judge from one performance, she is the finest emotional actress America has sent us in many years; and one cannot recall any artist ever arousing more enthusiasm."

The Times, praising O'Neill's strength, regrets the fourth act of the play because, "it shows that O'Neill can be tempted sometimes into paths too smoothly trodden. It exhibits a weakness in his great power, for his power stands upon emotion from the extraordinary perception of his sympathy with men and women considered as creatures weak in the flesh, never controllers of their own way, dragged hither and thither by blind earthly consequences.

"When the chance was hers Miss Lord took with amazing delicacy and power. Her performance cast over the theater a spell now very rare, for it held beyond the emotion it immediately created; and when the tempest was past subtleties appeared in the memory which in the instant had not been consciously perceived."

The Daily Telegraph says: "O'Neill passes trust with a kind of originality—the faculty for creating a new and impressing stamp of fresh presonality upon a situation and characters which in themselves are as ordinary and commonplace as dirt. He knows the sea and seamen; he knows life and he writes honestly what he knows. The character drawing to Anna is a magnificent piece of work, and it is the vehicle for a magnificent piece of acting by Miss Pauline Lord. If Miss Lord can play other parts as she plays this she is a great actress."

The Daily News also emphasizes her great performance: "Pauline Lord made good last night. Seldom has such cheering been heard in the theater. It may hurt the pride of our own actresses, but we know of none fitted by age for the part of Anna Christie who could act with such subtlety, surety and emotional effect. All great drama makes great actresses. That is partly the secret of Pauline Lord's great success. Those who have not read the play cannot know how its tense drama springs to mind, even from the printed page. In reading it we wondered who could act such a part. Well, Pauline Lord can, and did last night."

The Daily Chronicle praises highly the acting of Miss Lord, saying: "Her grating, languid, cheery and pathetic tones ring in our ears." The Daily Express calls it "a remarkable play remarkably acted. The subject is not new, but O'Neill has seen these things afresh. If the drama is forced at times it never lacks strength or faith. And when the author is content to paint life at its lowest ebb in a waterside saloon we are spellbound with conviction."

The Evening News sums up the prevailing opinion here when it styles "'Anna Christie' beyond a doubt the best American play the present generation of London playgoers have seen."

Biblical Scholar Claims Discovery Of Earlier Text

Dr. Buchanan Deciphers What He Belives Is A Second Century Version

An ancient Spanish manuscript, known as the Codex Huntingtonianus Palimpsestus, to a few scholars who saw it before it was locked up in the vaults of the Hispanic Society of America, 156th Street and Broadway, is the subject of a controversy which threatens to break out afresh among biblical scholars who either affirm or deny that the manuscript is one of the earliest versions of the Bible and that it differs radically from the accepted versions of the Scriptures. It was brought here in 1907 after having been stolen from a monastery in Spain.

Access to the ancient parchment for many months was afforded to Dr. E. S. Buchanan, decipherer of many old Latin manuscripts whose work attracted the attention of officials of the British Museum as well as students of old manuscripts in the United States.

After poring over the old volume for many days, Dr. Buchapan, who is now teaching at the Ardsley Towers preparatory school for boys at Ardsley, said he discovered that the biblical text was written on parchment from which more ancient writings had been erased. He advanced the claim that the volume was a genuine palimpsest and proceeded to unravel the obliterated text.

DR. GATES DISAGREES

Another biblical student who studied the old Latin manuscript was the Rev. Dr. Milo H. Gates, Vicar of the Chapel of the Intercession, on the opposite side of Broadway from the Hispanic Museum. Dr. Gates is a great student of Latin biblical texts, but made no such discovery as that claimed by Dr. Buchanan. At first, according to admissions made to friends, he was inclined to feel chagrined because such an important discovery had been overlooked by himself, but later he changed his mind when a group of ecclesiastical scholars made it plain that they took no stock in the alleged discoverey by Dr. Buchanan.

"The manuscripts of the Western text (of the Bible) that have come to light have all been corrected, more or less thoroughly, into agreement with the Vulgate and Alexandrian texts," said Dr. Buchanan, in an article on his discovery contributed to the Bibliotheca Sacra in 1917. "The Codex Huntingtonianus, on the other hand, contains in its first copies a text altogether independent of the Vulgate. This constitutes its supreme value, and gives it the pre-eminence over all other texts that have yet been discovered."

According to Dr. Buchanan, the obliterated text was inscribed probably in the Sixth Century From certain peculiarities of the older text, which was not entirely erased and which he called the undefscript, he explained that he was able to trace the source of the text to a Biblical version of the First or Second Century.

PRIOR TO THE VULGATE

Such a version would antedate by two or three centuries the Vulgate which was a translation made by St. Jerome in the Fourth Century from the Hebrew texts. So Dr. Buchanan has concluded that the text furnishing the source of the old script which was nearly obliterated and lost until he began studying the Spanish manuscript was in close touch with the very source of the Bible.

Soon after Dr. Buchanan made known the texts which he said he had deciphered, he was accused of having perpetrated a fraud, and the old manuscript about that time was placed in the vault of the Hispanic Museum. He had worked over the old texts for fifteen months, however, and deciphered a large part of the manuscript, including Luke, John and the Acts, which he included in a little volume issued in a limited form by a London publisher, C. F. Bosworth. Parts of the scriptures as translated from the deciphered text were published in the Bibliotheca Sacra of Oberlin, Ohio.

Dr. Buchanan said that after the book was locked up three representatives supposedly of Mr. Huntington were sent to the Hispanic Museum to examine the parchment and to determine whether or not it was a palimpsest. Those men made an adverse report, according to Dr. Buchanan, who said they were Professor Messrs. J. J. de ouza C. E. L. Henry Saunders of the University of Michigan, Professor Frederick Onis of Columbia and Dr. E. A. Loew of the University of Munch.

After they made their report, saying they found no evidence of underscript, Dr. Buchanan said he sent photographs of the parchment to Sir Frederick Kenyon of the British Museum, Dr. Rendel Harris, Director of the John Ryland Library at Manchester, England, and Professor Kirsop Lake of Harvard. He said that Sir Frederick and Dr. Harris and Professor Lakes had all agreed that the photographs showed the old manuscript was superimposed upon an older text which was partially erased, and that, therefore, it was a genuine palimpsest.

The text which Dr. Buchanan asserts he discovered differs from the accepted versions of the Bible in that it furnishes no basis, among other things, for the belief in the day of judgment, the end of the world, baptism and hell, and it does not assign to woman such an inferior place as in the Bible. Following is the text with that of the King James authorised version:

THE LORD'S PRAYER

King James Authorised Version

(Matthew vi., 9-13.)

After this manner therefore pray ye: Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors.

And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil; for Thine is the kingdom, and the power and the glory, forever. Amen.

LATIN PALIMPSEST VERSION

Father of Spirits, sanctify the spirits of men by the Saviour of spirits, that they may be partners by the Saviours of spirits of the glory of the spirits of the children of God.

Saviour of Spirits, save the spirits of men from evil spirits, which make the spirits of men serve evil spirits.

Son of God, speak to the spirits of men the word of the Saviour of Spirits, that the spirits of men may be saved from evil spirits by the word of the Saviour of spirits, and obtain by the Saviour of spirits the glory of the Father of spirits and the glory of the Saviour of spirits and the glory of the Son of God—glory which is eternal.

Father of spirits, deliver by the Savior of spirts, the spirts of men from the enemy, which hateth and tempteth the spirit of men by evil spirts, that afflict the spirits of men.

Savior of spirits, glorify the spirits of men, that the spirits of men may be partners, by the Savior of spirits, of the glory of the Father of spirits and the glory of the Savior of spirits and the glory of the Son of God—glory which is eternal.

Son of God, shew unto the spirits of men, by the Savior of spirits, the glory of the Father of spirits and the glory of the Savior of spirits and the glory of the Son of God: that they may be partners, by the Savior of spirits, of the glory of the Father of spirits, and the glory of the Savior of spirits and the glory of the Son of God.

THE BEATITUDES

King James Authorised Version

(Matt. V., 3-11)

Blessed are the poor in spirit for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

Blessed are they that mourn; for they shall be comforted.

Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth.

Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness: for they shall be filled.

Blessed are the merciful; for they shall obtain mercy.

Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God.

Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God.

Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness sake: for their's is the kingdom of heaven.

Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you, and persecute you, and say all manner of evil against you falsely for my sake.

LATIN PALIMPSEST VERSION

Blessed are they who seek the glory of the spirits of the children of God: for they shall obtain by the Saviour of spirits the glory of the Father of spirits and the glory of the Saviour of spirits and the glory of the Son of God: for they shall be satisfied.

Blessed are they who are persecuted by evil spirits because they keep word of the Saviour of spirits; for their spirits shall be comforted by the Saviour of spirits.

Blessed are they who keep by the Saviour of spirits the word of the Saviour of spirits for their spirits shall be saved from all evil spirits by the Saviour of spirits.

Blessed are they who keep the word of the Saviour of Spirits: for their spirits shall be saved from the men who do serve evil spirits.

Blessed are they who keep by the Saviour of spirits the word of the Saviour of spirits; for their spirits shall be saved from the [illegible] hateth and tempteth the spirits of men by evil spirits.

Blessed are they who keep the word of the Saviour of spirits; for their spirits shall be saved from the enemy which hateth and tempteth the spirits of men by evil spirits.

Blessed are they who keep the word of the Saviour of spirits; for their spirits shall be partners by the Saviour of the glory of the Father of spirits and the glory of the Son of God.

FEEDING OF THE 5,000

King James Authorised Version

(John vi. 3, 11.)

And Jesus went up into a mountain and there he sat with his disciples.

And the Passover, a feast of the Jews, was nigh.

When Jesus then lifted up his eyes and saw a great company come into him, he saith unto Philip. Whence shall we buy bread that these may eat?

And this he said to prove him; for he himself knew what he would do.

Philip answered him, Two-hundred pennyworth of bread is not sufficient for them, that every one of them may take a little.

One of his disciples, Andrew, Simon Peter's brother, saith unto him.

There is a lad here, which hath five barley loaves, and two small fishes; but what are they among so many?

And Jesus said, Make the men sit down. Now there was much grass in the place. So the men sat down, in number about five thousand.

And Jesus took the loaves; and when he had given thanks, he distributed to the disciples, and the disciples to them that were set down; and likewise of the fishes as much as they would.

LATIN PALIMPSEST VERSION

And the Lord Jesus departed to a mountain with his disciples.

And he preached to the spirits of men by the Holy Spirit the glory of the Father of spirits and the glory of the Holy Spirit and the glory of the Son of God.

And the Lord Jesus said unto his disciples: How much bread have ye?

The disciples answered: There is a lad here who hath five barley loaves and two fishes; but what are they among so many people?

And He said to His disciples: Make the people sit down. And they sat down.

And the Lord Jesus lifted up his eyes and said:

Father of spirits, glorify the spirits of men by Thy Holy Spirit, that they may obtain the glory of the spirits of the children of God.

Saviour of sprits, save the spirits of men from evil spirits, that they may be partners of the glory of the Father of spirits and the glory of the Holy Spirit and the glory of the Son of God.

And He distributed bread to the people. And they were satisfied.

And they glorified the Father of spirits and glorified the Holy Spirit and glorified the Son of God by the Holy Spirit.

WANTS TO PROVE HIS CLAIM

Dr. Buchannan said yesterday that he had never had an opportunity to prove his claims before a non-partisan committee which would be appointed to examine the manuscript to determine whether he had perpetrated a fraud or had made one of the most important biblical discoveries of all time. He described the Huntington palimpsest somewhat more in detail in an introduction to his small volume, "Luke, John, Acts," in which he said:

"After twenty years of search for the original words of the gospel, the unique text here presented to the reader was found in a Spanish palimpsest brought here in 1907 to the Museum of the Hispanic Society in New York from Tarragona.

"Holding the position of Curator of MSS to the society in 1917 and 1918, I had leasure and op-

(Continued on Page 21)

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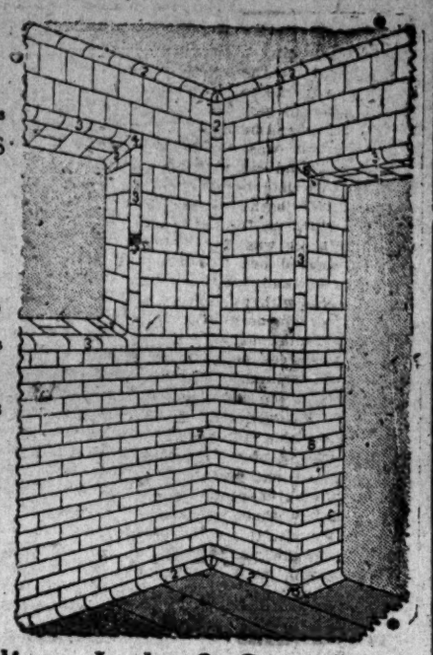

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Biblical Scholar Claims Discovery Of Earlier Text

(Continued from Page 20)

portunity to study the palimpsest for months together and carry it with me to the roof of the building to gain the utmost from the bright American light.

"It was nearly a year before I found out its hidden words, for they had been washed out by an acid bath, and the Gospel text which we for many centuries have known was then written over the washed out words. By perseverance and long previous experience with palimpsests, I was able to read the hidden writing by the indentations which were made by the steel pen on the surface of the vellum, and which remained when the ink was removed.

"So well had the work of obliterating almost all trace of the writing of early centuries been done that neither the seller nor the buyer of the manuscript was aware that it was a palimpsest. Owing to this nearly total obliteration the manuscript was not destroyed, as it would undoubtedly have been had its buried readings been easily decipherable. Hidden from the ordinary observer's eye, the manuscript survived the thousand years' inquisition made from 380 to 1380 by the supporters of our revised Bible text when they sought to establish their text alone on earth.

USED TWICE FOR TEXTS

"The enormous cost of procuring skins of the fine quality of the early centuries led to the making of palimpsests. It was owing to the pricelessness of the vellum of our manuscripts that it was twice used for receiving the text of the gospels.

"From 1896 working continuously on bible manuscripts, by 1911 I was persuaded by my discoveries that there had been in the west of Europe in the first centuries such a text as that now found; but I doubted its survival. As early as 1914, from traces detected in our most ancient Latin manuscripts, I had predicted the character of the palimpsest's three years before its discovery.

"The text is in Latin, in double columns of twenty-two lines to a page. The double columns and the shortness and exact size of each line of writing have proved invaluable aids to its decipherment. The Palimpsest at present contains 432 leaves of thin and exquisitely finished velum.

"The writer prepared an edition in New York in 1917, introducing the newly-found text to the world. This edition (printed by G. P. Putnam's Sons) was suppressed; but a complete set of the proofs has been deposited in the British Museum. Selections were first published in the Bibliotheca Sacra of Oberlin, Ohio, for January, 1917. A commendation of the new discovery was printed in New York in 1918 in a pamphlet by B. E. Scriven, entitled 'Thoughts For An Enquiring Mind.'"

In an article in the Bibliotheca Sacra, Dr. Buchanan maintained that variants from the revised versions of the Bible found in four other ancient Latin texts were all found in the Huntington palimpsest, from which he concluded that the old Spanish Manuscript in the Hispanic Museum was much closer to the source of the Bible than any other known texts. Discussing the variants in old texts he had studied, he said:

"Two of the oldest known Western MSS. are the Codex Corbeiensis, edited by the writer in 1907, and the Codex Veronensis, edited by the writer in 1911. Both of these MSS. belong to the end of the fourth century or the beginning of the fifth. They contain the Gospels only, the order Matthew, John, Luke, Mark, which is also the order of the oldest Greek MS., the Freer Gospels, at Detroit.

"As early as 1900 I discovered in the Parable of the Prodigal Son that the Codex Corbeiensis, as first copied, omitted in Verse 20 the words et misericordia motus est ('and he was moved with compassion'). The words had been inserted later by a Vulgate corrector; but were not there by the first hand. In the rest of the parable the Codex had no material variation from Vulgate except that in Verse 24 it omitted the word salida ('mighty') when speaking of famine.

VARIATIONS IN TEXTS

"In 1911 I discovered that the original fourth century writing of the Codex Veronensis in verses fourteen and fifteen had been erased by a fifth century corrector and replaced by the Vulgate. The words as originally written were: Et coepit esurire et necessitatem habere et habit et procit se ante (unum regions illius) ('And he began to be hungry and in want. And he went away and cast himself before a man of that country.') Codex Veronensis also omitted ualida; but in other respects agreed with the Vulgate.

"In 1914 I edited an Irish MS. from the Harley Colledions in the British Museum (Sacra Latin Texts: No. III.). This MS. gave me further variants from the Vulgate. In verse 21, the Prodigal said to his father something different from what he intended, viz. Domine, peccaui in celum et coram te: Iam non sum dignus filer esruns tuus ('Sir I have sinned against heaven and before thee; I have not been fit to be thy slave').

"Further in verse 22, the father said, according to the Irish codex, Cito proferte meo ('Bring forth quickly for my son.') Even more interesting was the discovery that the first written Irish text in verse 30 was as follows: post quam filius diaboli hic uemit ('as soon as this son of the devil came'). The rest of the text of the Codex in the parable was substantially Vulgate.

"In 1915, while copying the New Testament Quotations from the Morgan manuscripts of Beatus in the Library of J. P. Morgan, I found that Beatus, in one of his quotations, possibly from Irenaeus, in verse 20, adds, after the words, Cecidit super collum elus, the striking words, Et fleuit ('He fell on his neck and wept'). This was the only variant from the Vulgate Text of the Parable discovered surviving in Beatus.

"Now every one of these variants from the Vulgate text of the parable (and they are the only variants of note that I am aware of), which are found to be contained in these four MSS. copied and published by us before seeing the Codex Huntingtonianus, viz.,

(1) Codex Corbeiensis (saec. iv.-v.), 1907, Old-Latin Biblical Texts: No. V.

(2) Codex Veronensis (saec. iv-v.), 1911, Old-Latin Biblical Texts: No. VI.

(3) Codex Harleianus (saec x.), 1915, Sacred Latin Texts: No. III.

(4). Codex Tarbarens is Bea'i (968 A. D.), Sacred Latin Texts: No. IV., is found to be contained in our new MS with the addition of a number of other variants quite as interesting and remarkable.

TRACED TO SECOND CENTURY

"The only conclusion to be drawn from these facts is that our MS has a text akin to the text that lies at the base of the fourth century codices Corbeiensis and Veronensis, and also at the base of the earliest Irish codices, and also at the base of the ancient writer, possibly Irenaeus quoted in the eighth century compilation of the Spanish presbyter Beatus. From these documentary facts I am persuaded that the Codex Huntingtonianus contains a text that belongs at least to the second century of the Christian era, and it touches the very source of the gospel writings.

"In support of this conclusion, here is the Western picture from the Codex vividly exhibiting the scene at Bethany, the home of Mary and Martha.

"The Lord Jesus came with His disciples from Jerusalem to Bethany. Therefore, the sisters of Lazarus whom He had raised up, made Him a supper, and they sat down to meat with the Lord Jesus and His disciples. And Lazarus, their brother, sat at the table with his sisters.

And here is the same picture after it had been 'touched up' by the upholders of the 'man is truth; woman is all deceit' theory.

"Then Jesus, six days before the Passover, came to Bethany. There they made Him a supper, and Martha served; but Lazarus (being the man and not a woman) was one of them that sat at the table with Him. (St. John xii. 1, 2.)

Today -:- By Arthur Brisbane

Sugar climbed to its highest at the end of April for the present grafting boom. Cuban raw sugar doubled the price of a few weeks earlier. Gamblers were having a pleasant time, which included buying and selling a million five hundred thousand tons and delivering only nine hundred tons.

Then Came A Surprise. Attorney General Daugherty who means business, applied for an injunction to forbid "speculating in futures"—gambling to make the price of sugar go up. It is time for such an injunction here. French law punishes with imprisonment at hard labor anybody caught gambling to put up the price of food.

Dr. Cummings, head surgeon of the United States Health Service, says "marathon dancing" is old. A dancing craze swept Europe five hundred year ago toward the end of the fourteenth century. In London crowds, began dancing, whirling around four and five days at a time without stopping. Then they fell from exhaustion; many died.

Old pictures of "The Dance of Death," that you may see here and there in Europe on cemetery walls, were painted after great plagues, when human beings sought mental relief in dancing.

Some of our Animal brothers have the same craze. The dancing or whirling mouse, which spins around with incredible speed until it drops, presents a diseased condition of the brain. The Japanese breeders select such weakminded mice—they have one side of the brain underdeveloped—and succeed in breeding a strain of mice all crazy dancers.

The Latest Dance news, in case you want it, is that Arthur Howard Klein, of Cleveland danced eighty-eight hours without stopping, and Mildred Duvall, has eclipsed the ladies' record of seventy-seven hours and forty-five minutes, belonging to Miss Rose Smith. But don't be a dancing mouse.

The Petrograd Academy of Science is sending engineers to look for gold in the Far North and other regions; also for precious stones.

Gold exists in far northern Russian mountains. If the Russians find enough of it, you will be surprised to see how quickly they will become "respectable" in the eyes of other nations.

Also, if they find enough gold, notice how rapidly they will begin modifying their present notions about property. Gold is a wonderful solvent of radicalism.

The "Eta" of Japan demand recognition as human beings. Three million Japanese called "Eta" are treated as parians are treated in India.

How the unfortunates came to be looked upon by their Japanese brothers as vile inferiors nobody knows. Perhaps they were descended from or confounded with the hairy Ainus, ancient inhabitants of the Japanese islands, much despised by their conquerors.

At all events their determination to prove themselves "as good as anybody else" is bothering the Japanese Government.

It is hard to keep men down once they learn to read and get newspapers.

Bubbles In Mineral water are made by carbonic acid gas. That same gas is created by natural processes in your own system. Scientists at the National Jewish Hospital for Consumption have discovered that carbonic acid gas is deadly poison to the germ of tuberculosis.

The one effort of scientists is to find something that will kill germs without killing the patient. The idea is like killing a fly with a slap of the hand, as men kill it, not with a blow from a rock, the method used by the bear in the fable, killing the man as well as the fly.

Somebody In the Missouri Legislature introduced a bill to substitute the Ten Commandments and the League of Nations for the Constitution of the United States and for all other laws. That's about as intelligent as some other suggestions in favor of the League of Nations.

The Speaker of the Missouri Lower House declined even to refer the suggestion to a committee.

Another Still Born child has been brought back to life by the injection of adrenalin into the heart, this time at the hospital of Spring Lake, N. J. Twice after the injection the baby died. The third time it remained alive, and it is still living as this is written. All methods of resuscitation failed. Before, we could not answer the question, "What is life?" And now we can't answer, "What is death?"

More Truth Than Poet y

BY S. E. KISER

I've often had the wish to start
Some kind of reformation;
Ten years ago I set my heart
On plans to save the nation;
My first assault was made on gum;
I gathered figures showing
How ruin would be sure to come
If people's jaws kept going.

I pointed out the awful cost;
I also estimated
The energy forever lost
Where gum was masticated;
I begged in accents of despair
To have the evil righted,
But people didn't seem to care,
They wouldn't get excited.

From gum I turned to other things
In trembling apprehension;
The cutting of Manila strings
Appeared to need attention—
A wasteful practice, one that ought
To call for drastic action;
I made appeals for public thought,
But got no satisfaction.

In later years I raised my voice
In strenuous opposition
To candy as the second choice
Of foes of Prohibition;
I sought without avail to get
Umbrellas for the sparrows,
So that they might no more get wet
Or frozen to their marrows.

I've tried in many other ways
To show my public spirit,
But I'm afraid I'll end my days
In poverty, or near it;
My lot is sad, my purse is flat,
I'm full of tribulations;
I've never been successful at
Soliciting donations.

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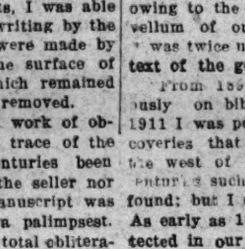
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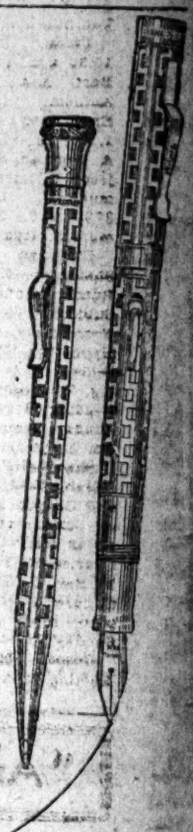
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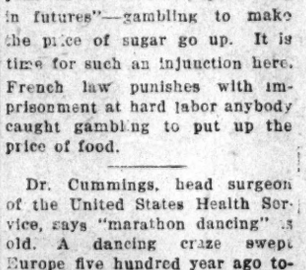
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By ELSIE McCORMICK
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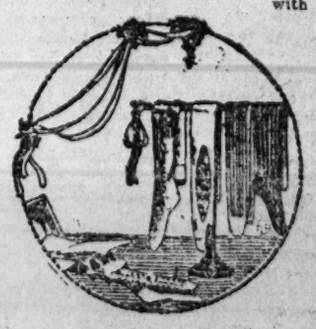
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Cultural Co-operation Between China And Japan

Taking the subject of "Cultural Co-operation Between Japan and China," Mr. K. L. Chen, professor of the Tsing Hua College, Peking, writes as follows for the special China-Japan edition of the Osaka (Japan) Mainichi:

"Co-operation between Japan and China? What nonsense! It is like mixing water and oil. They will never congulate." Such is the feeling of the man in the street in China and when he is challenged to give his reasons for adopting this attitude he will refer to the following points:

1. Japan has spread a net to get hold of the resources of China. She lends money to mining and other ventures, encourages wasteful expenditures and becomes in course of time owner of the concern.

2. Japan has used for her own ends corrupt Chinese, such as Chang Tso-lin and the Anfu Party, and has, by supplying the different factions in China with money and arms, kept up internal strife, resulting in weakness and chaos to China's undoing.

3. The Twenty One Demands.

4. Japan has imported and still is importing large quantities of opium, morphia, cocaine, etc., into China. Chinese engaged in this illicit trade usually carry on their business under the protection of Japan.

5. It is true that Japan has shown a change of heart since the Washington conference by returning Kiaochow, by withdrawing her troops that were stationed at Hankow, and by the proposed remission of the Boxer Indemnity for cultural purposes, but what about Dairy and Port Arthur?

"OPEN HEART POLICY"

These are some of the reasons for the embittered feeling of China to Japan. They are all the more keenly felt because China and Japan are of one family, and China, the older brother, who through age and dissipation has become weak, expected help and not exploitation at the hands of Japan, the young, strong brother. No quarrel is so bitter as that between brothers.

It takes two to make a quarrel. Japan holds no monopoly of wrong by any means. China has herself to blame in not setting her house in order, thus making herself a nuisance to all her neighbors and giving occasions of stumbling to other. The friction points between Japan and China must be understood and removed if the peace of the Pacific is to be maintained, and as a step towards mutual goodwill and fellowship, let the two nations start a campaign of friendship based on unbiassed understanding, on the principle of give and take. What is needed is not so much the adherence to an open door policy as the adoption of an open heart policy.

The cultural co-operation between Japan and China may well take the following forms:

1. Exchange Lectures. Arrangements should be made for the exchange of lecturers not to speak on political questions, but on science, philosophy, art, religion, literature, and other cultural subjects of deep interest to Oriental thinkers. The first bridge between Japan and China was learning, in which Buddhism played an important part. Shall we not add more spans to this bridge built by our forefathers? This should be worked out in practice in relation to universities and conferences.

2. The founding of libraries, museums, and centers for research into the civilization of the East to find what exactly are the contributions that we could make to the West.

3. The creation of scholarships and travelling fellowships for students of the two nations along the same lines as the Rhodes Scholarships.

FUTURE WITH JAPAN

4. The future is always with the young. We would suggest (a) that the boys and girls of the two countries correspond with one another through the World Brotherhood of the Boy Scout and Girl Guide Movements. In China, the Boy Scout Movement is beginning to take an important place among middle school students, many of whom correspond with boys of other nations. This is an important link in the chain of friendship between the people of the world, and, in course of time, a League of Youth will be set up which will be more powerful than the present League of Nations. (b) that study circles for our peoples be formed much along the same lines as those in the colleges and young people's societies of the West. Appropriate text books should be prepared in the Japanese and Chinese languages for the use of these study classes. Many valuable results would be accomplished; (c) that abnoxious, irritating and jingoistic passages in history books, geography books etc., used in the schools should be ruthlessly struck out. We have no right to poison the mind of the young. Let them not be burdened with the sins of their forefathers.

China is in the course of reconstruction and, in treading that arduous path, she has developed dangerous iconoclastic tendencies. She needs to learn from you some knowledge of Bushido and all that that noble term connotes—courage to face and surmount difficulties, loyalty to all that is dear and true, and respect for authority, rendering honor to those to whom honor is due.

We on our part can offer to you the genius of our civilisation —that underlying social justice and spirit of equity which has made us for thousands of years democratic; that high and discriminating appreciation of art and literature which has given us refinement and grace.

Japan and China are for better or for worse to bulk increasingly large in world affairs. Let us think and work together for a civilisation wherein is known no Orient or Occident. Let us be the efficient medium between the energy and individualism of the West and the wisdom and "familism" of the East.

Submarine Detecting Device May Revolutionize Naval Warfare

Paris, Saturday, April 28.—A new submarine detecting device has been perfected by Professor Langevin, which, in the opinion of the French naval ministry, will revolutionise all naval warfare.

The Langevin device is a simple apparatus that can be attached to any ship and constantly registers the exact location of a submarine within ten miles or more. The French naval experts contend that all submarines are at the mercy of destroyers when their location is known.

Professor Langevin, who invented a submarine detecting device used on American, British and French warships, told the correspondent that his perfected device is built on the theory that sound impulse emanating from a position near the surface of the water will be reflected back to that point by any submerged surface within its range of propagation. All that is necessary is to know the velocity of sound in water, to have the device accurately measure the time from the moment the sound is produced until it is reflected back to where it was heard.

Regarding the working of his device, Professor Langevin says:

"Radio furnishes the means to produce Hertzian waves, but not ultrasonorous waves. Suppose we have a generator of electric oscillations of high frequency, like Hertzian waves. The machine I have constructed, when plunged under water, transforms the energy of these oscillations into ultrasonorous waves of high frequency in the form of an original facet. These waves send back echoes, and by measuring the time elapsed and knowing the formula we would get the exact distance. The waves can be broadcasted or concentrated in a single direction."

Upon inquiry at the American naval headquarters in Paris the correspondent discovered an extraordinary coincidence in that a similar device has just been invented by Dr. H. C. Hayes at the experimental station of the United States Navy.

The American device, called the sonic depth finder, has only been used in measuring sea depths so far, but the principle used is identically the same as used on the Langevin apparatus.

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Stamp Collection Valued At Million

Famous Assortment Of Late American Collector Being Sold In Sections

The Henry J. Duveen stamp collection, valued at more than $1,000,000, which is now being sold in New York City in sections, has long been known as one of the finest in the world, containing an exceptionally large number of extreme rarities in good condition. Mr. Duveen began to collect stamps in 1892 as a diversion from the business of importing pictures. Up to the time of his death in 1918 he pursued his hobby as eagerly as though the portrait of King or President on a little engraved square of paper were a master-piece of art. He never parted with one of these treasures except as he occasionally exchanged duplicates for specimens he did not possess.

The only time when Duveen permitted a representative portion of his great collection to be publicly shown was in the International Stamp Exhibition held in New York in 1913, when he won the grand prize and several gold medals. Philatelists then had the opportunity of seeing the one-penny and two-penny "Post Office" Mauritius, 1847, both in superb unused condition, valued at that time at more than $10,000, and the pair of circular two-cent British Guiana stamps, 1850, on the original envelope mailed in Georgetown. The discovery of these stamps is one of the romances of philately. On hearing of the find Mr. Duveen sent an agent to British Guiana, but they had been sold before his arrival. Eventually he secured them for $7,250. Even this was not a bad investment, for according to Fred J. Melville, the London expert a similar pair was sold in 1921 for slightly more than $20,000.

Buyers with more than a million to spend on stamps not being numerous, the collection has been broken up into groups, each country intact. The United States has already been sold—that is, the stamps issued by that eminent philatelist Uncle Sam. This was one of the most complete sections, containing all of the early issues and rare varieties. These included a superb unused set from one to 90 cents, of the scarce August 1861, issue, which was in use less than a month, as slight changes were made in September, and inverted canceled copies of the 15, 24 and 30 cent values of the 1869 issue. The Scott Standard Catalogue places a value of $1,000 on the one cent of the August, 1861, issue; $1,500 for the 12-cent stamp and $900 for the 90-cent value in unused condition. At the Worthington sale in this city in 1917 a copy of the 12-cent for $1,200 while $837 and $875 was paid, respectively, for unused copies of the one and 90 cent values. At the same sale a canceled copy of the 30-cent 1869, inverted center, sold for $1,500 being purchased by Colonel E. H. R. Green.

In addition to these regular Government issues, Mr. Duveen had a choice lot of the early Postmasters' stamps used in some cities prior to the first Federal issue of 1847. Among them are the five and 10 cent Baltimore, the 10-cent stamp being on the original envelope. Only two other copies are known. There is also a fine copy of the rare Millbury (Mass.) five-cent, a five cent Providence on the envelope, the five-cent Brattleboro on an envelope addressed to a young lady at Westfield, Massachusetts, and the St. Louis five, 10 and 20-cent values pending a complete sheet with three of the 10's. The New York Nyecent issues are also well represented. In the provisional Postmaster issues of the Confederate States the collection is very rich.

While the Ferray collection, recently sold in Paris by the French Government, was more extensive and contained some incomparable rarities, such as the British Guiana stamp which sold for $32,200, the early ship design variety and the only copy known, the Duveen collection is unique among big collections in that it contains no repairs or "faked" specimens.

The most valuable stamp issuing country represented in the collection is that of the Island of Mauritius. This is the finest collection in the world of these stamps, states Mr. Phillips, and is remarkably strong in "first printings," of which Mr. Duveen purchased all he could find. No stamps have ever been sold for such high prices as these early Mauritius. While the British Guiana stamp which brought more than $32,000 [illegible] the record for a stamp sold at auction $50,000 is reported to have been paid last year by Arthur Hind, the textile manufacturer of Utica, New York, for an envelope mailed in Mauritius in 1847 with both the one and two penny values. The stamps are lightly canceled. It is the only envelope known having both values, and the price paid made a new record for these stamps. Mr. Hind also bought the British Guiana stamp, and he has suddenly jumped into the ranks of princely collectors.

The stamps are admirably mounted in 63 large volumes, and the rarities and varities of each country are carefully described. The work of arranging and writing up the collection was entrused by Mr. Duveen to Edward Denny Bacon, the philatelic expert.

Concert Program

Upon the recommendation of the Conductor, it has been decided to discontinue the Season's Symphony and Chamber Music Concerts and to commence the Open air Brass Band and Orchestral Concerts on Monday, June 4.

Monday, June 4, 5:30 p.m. Public Garden Brass Band.
Tuesday, June 5, 9:15 p.m. Hongkew Park, Orchestral Concert.
Wednesday, June 6, 9:15 p.m. Public Garden, Brass Band.
Thursday, June 7, 5:30 p.m. Hongkew Park, Brass Band.
Friday, June 8, 5:30 p.m. Public Garden, Brass Band.
Saturday, June 9, 9:15 p.m. Jessfield Park, Orchestral Concert.

The Brass Band Concerts will be conducted by the Assistant Conductor, Mr. A. de Kryger, and the Orchestral Concerts by the Conductor, Maestro Mario Paci.

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"Falconite is different to, and better than any other similar speciality on the market. It gives a finish which is unsurpassed for sheer beauty and long wearing qualities. Throughout its preparation it is constantly passed through the most severe tests with the result that the finished product represents the highest possible quality. Use Falconite for your home, for your car or your yacht. Falconite is made in White and a wide range of charming colors: both white and colors can be obtained either glossy or flat. In cans containing ½ and 1 Imperial gallons
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GREAT BRITAIN'S LARGEST PAINT AND VARNISH MANUFACTURER

In The U. S. Court For China

HEARINGS

May 17, 1923, Cause No. 1861, Luk Hop Co. v. American Express Co.; testimony taken of Wai Luk Chuen; Wai Pak Tsiah; W. Gray; C. M. Wentworth; W. J. Williams; W. D. Inman.

May 21, 1923, Cause No. 2179, N. C. Young v. American Trading Co.; on motion for bill of particulars; submitted on briefs to be filed.

May 21, 1923, Cause No. 2214 In re application of Russell B. S. Chen for admission to the bar; on report and motion.

May 21, 1923, Cause No. 1676 H. M. Shirek v. Getz Bros. and Co. of the Orient, Ltd.; on motion to set.

May 21, 1923, Cause No. 2180 Tshua Thang Jien, etc. v. American Express Co.; on demurrer; submitted.

May 21, 1923, Cause No. 2183 Yang ei Zau v. Philippine China Trading Co.; on motion to set.

May 21, 1923, Cause No. 1945, Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron v. International Banking Corporation; on motion to set.

May 22, 1923, Cause No. 2213, U. S. v. Lucas; plea of guilty; submitted.

May 28, 1923, Cause No. 2135, Adam Szyszlo v. Shanghai Estate Co.; on motion to set.

May 28, 1923, Cause No. 1994, Bong Cho Ching v. The Far Eastern Trading Co.; on motion for judgment by default; submitted.

May 28, 1923, Cause No. 2164, Hartzell v. Hartzell; testimony taken of plaintiff; Mrs. L. Wallace; submitted.

May 28, 1923, Cause No. 1929, Rodger and Haskell v. A. T. Steele; on Clerk's application for instructions; submitted.

May 28, 1923, Cause No. 2218, Harold Russell v. L. C. Publishing Co.; on motion to set.

May 28, 1923, Cause No. 1856, Yu Fong S.S. Co. v. Wm. Katz and Co.; on motion to set.

May 28, 1923, Cause No. 2219, Yangtsze Insurance Association, Ltd. v. Fearon, Daniel and Co. Inc.; on applications for appointment of receiver; submitted.

BEFORE THE COMMISSIONER

May 16, 1923, Cause No. 2213, U. S. v. Lucas; testimony taken of Insp. Givens; Zau Sz Shin; Chen Chang.

May 29, 1923, Cause No. 2223, U. S. v. Anderson; plea of guilty.

JUDGMENTS AND ORDERS

May 19, 1923, Cause No. 2163, Chinese American Bank of Commerce v. J. R. Browne; judgment for plaintiff.

May 21, 1923, Cause No. 2214, In re application of Russel B. S. Chen for admittion to the bar; admitted.

May 21, 1923, Cause No. 2176, In re Walter Warren Hicks will; order admitting will to probate.

May 24, 1923, Cause No. 2180, Tshua Thang Jien, etc. v. American Express Co.; order overruling demurrer.

May 29, 1923, Cause No. 1994, Bong Cho Ching v. The Far Eastern Trading Co.; judgment for plaintiff.

May 29, 1923, Cause No. 2164, Hartzell v. Hartzell; decree.

BY HE COMMISSIONER

May 16, 1923, Cause No. 2213, U. S. v. Lucas; bound over to the U. S. Court for trial.

May 22, 1923, Cause No. 2217, In re guardianship of John H. Heaton; directing issuance of letters of guardianship.

May 29, 1923, Cause No. 2223, U. S. v. Anderson; sentence.

ASSIGNMENTS FOR HEARING

June 6, 1923, 9:30 a.m., Cause No. 1676, H. M. Shirek v. Getz Bros. and Co. of the Orient, Ltd.

June 8, 1923, 9:30 a.m., Cause No. 2218, Harold Russell v. L. C. Publishing Co.

June 12, 1923, 9:30 a.m., Cause No. 1351, Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co. Ltd. v. Green Star S.S. Corp'n.

June 14, 1923, 9:30 a.m., Cause No. 2135, Adam Szyszlo v. Shanghai Estate Co. Inc.

June 19, 1923, 9:30 a.m., Cause No. 2183, Yang Wei Zau v. Philippine China Trading Co.

June 22, 1923, 9:30 a.m., Cause No. 1856, Yu Fong S.S. Co. v. Wm. Katz and Co.

June 26, 1923, 9:30 a.m., Cause No. 1945, Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron v. International Banking Corporation.

MISCELLANEOUS FILINGS

May 15, 1923, Cause No. 2183, Yang Wei Zau v. Philippine China Trading Co.; answer and set-off.

May 15, 1923, Cause No. 1945, Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron v. International Banking Corporation; answer to intervenor's petition.

May 15, 1923, Cause No. 2107, F. W. Scholbohm v. F. Fernandez; praecipe for execution.

May 16, 1923, Cause No. 2133, In re estate of Paul S. Reinsch, deceased; affidavit of publication.

May 16, 1923, Cause No. 2214, In re application of Russell B. S. Chen for admission to the bar; report and motion.

May 16, 1923, Cause No. 1676, H. M. Shirek v. Getz Bros. and Co. of the Orient, Ltd.; motion to set.

May 16, 1923, Cause No. 2154, L. E. Osburn v. Asia Banking Corporation; exception.

May 16, 1923, Cause No. 2174, Han Fei and Co. v. L. Siegman; answer.

May 16, 1923, Cause No. 2191, Doo Soong v. L. Siegman; answer.

May 16, 1923, Cause No. 2160, Garner Quelch and Co. v. F. C. Craig; praecipe for execution.

May 17, 1923, Cause No. 2116, In re George F. Fitch's will; oath of executrix.

May 17, 1923, Cause No. 2216, In re application of George Sellett for admission to the bar; petition.

May 17, 1923, Cause No. 2163, Chinese American Bank of Commerce v. J. R. Browne; motion.

May 18, 1923, Cause No. 2207, U. S. v. Hanson; bond.

May 18, 1923 Cause No. 2180, Tshua Thang Jien, etc. v. American Express Company; bill of particulars; demurrer.

May 18, 1923, Cause No. 1800, Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger v. Montgomery Ward and Co.; plaintiff's supplementary brief opposing defendant's motion for a new trial.

May 18, 1923, Cause No. 2183, Yang Wei Zau v. Philippine China Trading Co.; motion to set.

May 18, 1923, Cause No. 2163, Chinese-American Bank of Commerce v. J. R. Browne; confession of Judgment.

May 18, 1923, Cause No. 1945, Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron v. International Banking Corporation; motion to set.

May 18, 1923, Cause No. 2195, In re Knud Sorenren Stokke's will; oath and bond of administratrix.

May 21, 1923, Cause No. 2176, In re Walter Warren Hicks will; depositions; inventory; letters testamentary.

May 21, 1923, Cause No. 2206, Shanghai Hotels Limited v. A. P. Pattison; marshal's return of summons.

May 22, 1923, Cause No. 2213, U. S. v. Lucas; information.

May 22, 1923, Cause No. 2217, In re guardianship of John H. Heaton; petition; bond; oath; letters of guardianship.

May 22, 1923, Cause No. 1861, Luk Hop Co. v. American Express Co.; affidavit.

May 22, 1923, Cause No. 2074, Ih Ho Chang v. Continental Trading Co. et al.; marshal's return of summons.

May 23, 1923, Cause No. 2162, Chinese-American Bank of Commerce v. M. L. Hoen; notice.

May 23, 1923, Cause No. 1274, Yang Ting Dzung v International Banking Corporation et al.; stipulation.

May 23, 1923, Cause No. 2107, F. W. Schlobohm v. F. Fernandez; writ of execution issued.

May 23, 1923, Cause No. 2160, Garner Quelch and Co. v. F. C. Craig; writ of execution issued.

May 23, 1923, Cause No. 2218, Harold Russell v. L. C. Publishing Co.; petition; summons issued.

May 24, 1923, Cause No. 2164, Hartzell v. Hartzell; motion for judgment by default.

May 24, 1923, Cause No. 2060, Hugo Stinnes (China) Co., v. P. E. Andrews; marshal's return of writ of execution.

May 24, 1923, Cause No. 1652, In re estate of Charles F. McWilliams, deceased; receipt.

May 24, 1923, Cause No. 2122, In re alleged insanity of John H. Heaton; warrant of commitment issued.

May 24, 1923, Cause No. 1663, In the matter of Reid's Limited, Inc., a bankrupt; petition for restitution.

May 24, 1923, Cause No. 2218, Harold Russell v. L. C. Publishing Co.; marshal's return of summons; answer.

May 24, 1923, Cause No. 2003, U. S. v. Roberts; motion.

May 24, 1923, Cause No. 2219, Yangtsze Insurance Association, Ltd. v. Fearon, Daniel and Co., Inc.; complaint; summons issued.

May 25, 1923, Cuase No. 2159, P. Volkoff v. E. Burt; reply.

May 25, 9123, Cause No. 2220, Tsingtao Cold Storage Co., Ltd. v. L. H. Smith and Co.; complaint; summons issued.

May 25, 1923, Cause No. 2122, In re alleged insanity of John H. Heaton; marshal's return of warrant of commitment.

May 25, 1923, Cause No. 1856, Yu Fong S.S. Co. v. Wm. Katz and Co.; reply.

May 25, 1923, Cause No. 2218, Harold Russell v. L. C. Publishing Co.; motion to set; motion for bill of particulars.

May 25, 1923, Electric Equipment Company; articles of incorporation.

May 25, 1923, Cause No. 2181, In re alleged insanity of Arthur C. Harralson; marshal's return of warrant of commitment.

May 25, 1923, Cause No. 2135, Adam Szyszlo v. Shanghai Estate Co.; motion to set.

May 25, 192,3 Cause No. 2219, Yangtsze Insurance Association Ltd. v. Fearon, Daniel and Co. Inc.; marshal's return of summon.

May 25, 1923, Caune No. 222, In re application of Joseph John Skalsky to change his name; petition.

May 26, 1923, Cause No. 1559, In re Joseph Seymour's will; deposition.

May 26, 1923, Cause No. 1856, Yu Fong S.S. Co. v. Wm. Katz and Co., motion to set.

May 26, 1923, Cause No. 1929, Rodger and Haskell v. A. T. Steele; motion for dismissal of appeal and execution.

May 26, 1923, Cause No. 1623, K. P. Fletcher v. M. I. Greenstone; marshal's return of alias writ of execution.

May 28, 1923, Cause No. 2222, Andrews v. Andrews; complaint; summons isued.

May 28, 1923, Cause No. U. S. v. Anderson; complaint.

May 28, 1923, Cause No. 2180, Tshua Thang Jien etc. v. American Express Co.; answer.

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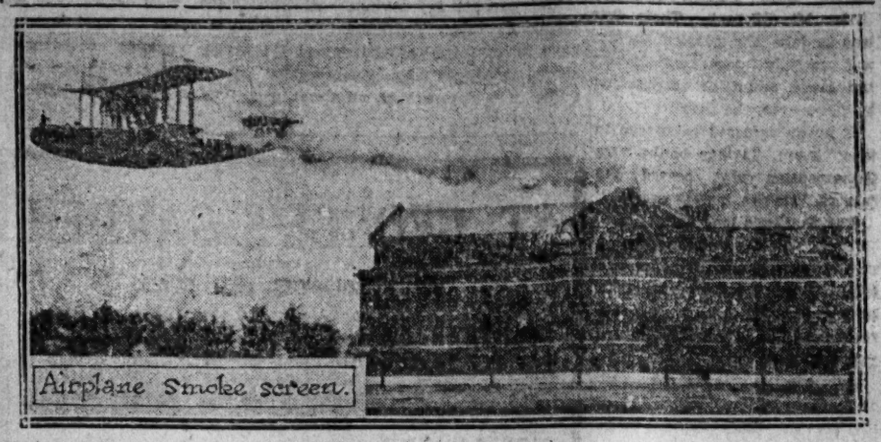

MANEUVERS of troops close to the front lines, in future wars, will be conducted behind dense smoke screens laid 100 feet or more above the earth by airplanes. Experiments with smoke screens laid by planes have been conducted under the auspices of the Navy Department, as well as under Army supervision, with successful results. The above photograph shows an airplane laying down a smoke screen. Arkansas.

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Open 7 a.m. to midnight
Good Food—Prompt Service—Reasonable Prices

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Our Business has been built up on Quality and is maintained by Quality in face of increased competition
You cannot do better than place your Orders with us for
Bread, Cakes, Pastries, etc,.
Our Prices are Reasonable, consistent with Quality.
NOTICE
From 1st June when all Bread will be Wrapped and Sealed. The Prices will be 9 Loaves for $1.
Our Bread Sales during the past year have increased over 50% which can only be Accounted for by the excellent Quality of the Bread we are now providing

THE HALFWAY INN
Midway between the
BUND AND WOOSUNG
On Chung Koong Road
NOW OPEN
a short distance beyond the Toll Gate and the Shanghai College.
A strictly first class Cabaret and Cafe.
Refreshments of superior quality, at prices to suit the times, is the policy of the management.
Auto parties will find AMPLE PARKING SPACE, an excellent DANCING FLOOR, cool, wide verandahs; in short, an ideal spot to rest-a-bit on the way to, or from, Woosung
HARRY KERRY'S ORCHESTRA
LOOK OUT FOR THE SIGN
"THE HALFWAY INN"
W. LANG, MANAGER

THE PARISIEN
have pleasure in announcing
KATHRYN
the famous Oriental Dancer arrived yesterday on the S. S. "Empress of Russia" and has accepted a return engagement at the Parisien
AND WILL APPEAR BETWEEN DANCES
TONIGHT
In The King-Tut Spring Dance, Salome, and Gypsy Dances,
Also the Kurovsky Twins,
and Miss Dontsoff

Home Ghostmaking Easy, Heredia Proves

Priest Produces "Spirit" Photograph And Shows How Trick Is Done

Chicago, by mail.—This is all about bootlegging in spirits. You have only to name your own favorite brand of spirits and you can create it in a few minutes in the so-called sanctity of your own home. This concerns, however, that extensive and inimitable class of spirits that trip coyly about in veils and butterflies' wings or cause many a unique sensation by batting one playfully on the back of the head with a brass door-knob during the most solemn moments of a seance.

Or again they may warn one not to stand in front of express trains next Friday and otherwise enjoy themselves in the seemingly endless repertoire of ingenious tactics peculiar to be profession; in other words, this is all about the playful little devils themselves and has no concern with the spirits that make one see the spirits.

"Every man his own ghost!"—that's the unique ambition of the Rev. Charles de Heredia, S. J., professor of Holy Cross college, Worcester, Mass., and author of works, exposing frauds by well-known "mediums." And Father Heredia, who naïvely admits dealing in "bootleg" spirits, bids fair to realise his gloul (who could resist it?), judging from the success of an impromptu seance held for newspaper editors in the photographic laboratories of The Daily News.

Father Heredia is in Chicago to lecture in St. Ignatius auditorium, where he will especially show how Sir Arthur Conan Doyle might have been tricked in accepting spurious pictures as genuine evidences of spiritual manifestations.

"Think of the convenience of my method." Father Heredia explains. "Instead of trooping out late at night to some weird neighborhood one can get the same effects in one's home. A few minutes preparation, and—presto!—you have any ghosts you may wish.

"And consider also the variety. Instead of having to see the old familiar bristling eyebrows, of an unpopular great uncle each time you commune with the spirit world, fancy how much more interesting to call up spirits suited to your mood and personality rather than depending upon any old second-hand, worn-out product. The cost is practically nothing, contrasted to the large fees demanded by mediums and box offices for public demonstrations.

"Then the permanence must be also considered Instead of a few brief seconds of spirits—a mere breath of spirits, you might, say—you have your favorites on tap ready for call at any time. And you can pick your associates. Who wants a waif hanging around that is suddenly going to blow a trumpet in one's ear or tweak one's nose. How much more preferable are inoffensive, well-trained spooks."

INTERESTING PERSONALITY

Father Heredia, whose challenges to Sir Arthur Conan Doyle have attracted international attention, and who at present represents the rallying point of the disbelievers in fighting off the widespread impressions Conan Doyle's photographs of alleged spooks have caused, is very small, with keen, shrewd eyes, wears a skull cap that he is eternally adjusting, and expresses himself partly by a queer little snort that apparently comes involuntarily as he explains his side of the controversy.

He demonstrated undeniably the ease and simplicity with which fake ghost photographs are made in his seance, which is to be repeated on a large scale at the Auditorium Before his experiments, he recited a few intimate details of the lives of his auditors—all of whom were strangers. He was accused of being a clairvoyant.

"No," he responded. "It is merely a very simple, stupid trick. Invariably by some means a clairvoyant learns a few facts about the victim. Just one or two are sufficient to convince him that a supernatural power is being used, and the rest can be faked."

In the darkroom an unprepared plate was proffered for his use. His auditors initialed it. A picture of the father and one of the "investigators" was taken When the plate was developed the august apparition of King George of England was gazing down upon the two.

EXPLAINS TRICK

How is it done? A very simple trick. An ordinary photograph covered with luminous paint is secreted in the palm of the left hand and unostentatiously pressed against the bare plate at the time of initialing.

Paradoxically, Father Heredia does not deny the possible existence of a spirit world, ghost, ectoplasm, or anything else.

"Well, I myself have had experiences that have made me wonder at times," he said. "And ghosts? Who knows?"

SAVINGS BANKS ARE TO-DAY RENDERING MANY SERVICES

Everybody who has anything to bring to the attention of the public nowadays mentions service in their advertising.

It is kind of magic that has raised the ordinary business of life to an interesting plane. The butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker all vie with each other in devising ways and means of doing the unusual to serve the public.

Strange to say, there was only one place where for a long time people did not look for service.

Banks, and especially savings banks, were considered just a little bit different. Their duty was to take the peoples' savings and carefully invest them in safe and sound securities as provided by the law of the State.

It never occurred to anyone to expect more. Savings banks were the exception that proved the rule of "service insures success."

But that was long ago.

Today savings banks have a very definite service to offer and they, too, are advertising it, furthermore, it is service in its real meaning—without thought of gain for the bank.

Any one, whether a depositor or not, may take advantage of this service. This does not mean a hurried reply from the man behind the counter as he receives your deposit or gives you the money you are withdrawing—but a confidential chat with some one who does nothing else but help people overcome their difficulties.

This may seem an unusually broad service for a savings bank to render—that is, if you judge by the old standards of savings bank management. But it is not so strange when you remember that most material problems have some money at the root of them.

Our present day savings banks appreciate this. Therefore, they have inaugurated special departments, managed by competent authorities, who are at all times prepared to advise inquirers on a wide range of topics. Of course, their duties are principally those connected with thrift, but they are also ready in most instances to render outside assistance if in any way this assistance would result in greater appreciation of the benefits of thrift. These activities include addresses to social and business organisations, attendance at meetings, either private or public, and many other affairs.

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OLD OOM VERY BEST

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THE MOST GIGANTIC OF ALL SPECTACULAR PHOTOPLAYS.

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Situated on the North side of the West Lake, and having a southern aspect, with most beautiful scenery in the neighbourhood.
The new hotel a six-story building is fitted with electric lifts and has forty bed-rooms, with up-to-date private bath-rooms and flush toilets.
ROOF-GARDEN, BILLIARD ROOM, DRAWING ROOM, DINING ROOM, BAR-ROOM AND LOUNGE
Rates: Including Meals $5.50 to 12 per person (with bath) special terms can be arranged by the Week or Month on application to the Manager.
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TONIGHT, at 9.15 p.m. Last Night
CARL LAEMMLE Presents
"The LOVE LETTER"
FEATURING
GLADYS WALTON
THE GREATEST ROMANCE
The greatest adventure, the greatest danger and the greatest love, all burst forth from one letter—a frivolous letter sent in jest. The story of the escape of a factory worker in the big city to a life of love and happiness—and of her single-handed struggle to retain that happiness.
SOME PICTURE, TRULY AN INSPIRATION.

OLYMPIC THEATRE
WEEK PROGRAMME—June 4th to 10th
On Mon., Tues., and Wed., June 4th, 5th, and 6th
AT 9.15 p.m.
DOUGLAS McLEAN and DORIS MAY

IN
"23½ HOURS LEAVE"
A comedy with all the roles well typed and the handling without flaw. Full of zip and fun at every stage of the game. No grouch would resist the joy of laughing all the way from start to finish.
A master style of Thos. Ince, from Mary Roberts Rinehart's story.
Comedy: SNOOKY the monkey with hundred-horsepower kick of fun, in a new picture.
On Sat. and Sun., June 9th and 10th at 9-15 p.m.
THE SPEED OF A TORNADO IS
Tom Mix in "ACE HIGH"

Here is a typical western star in a thrilling drama.
A picture that is full of action, and humor. Sensational and intrepid horse riding.
If you miss it you'll be sorry, your friends will tell you they enjoyed a good show.
On Fri., June 8th at 8.30 p.m. and Sat. June 9th at 2.30 p.m.
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
Given under the auspices of
ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF CHRISTIAN COLLEGES
MATINEE On SUNDAY, June 3rd at 3.15 P.M.
"OTHELLO"
and "WHIRLWIND" Ep. 11th in 2 Parts
Admission $0.80 and 0.60 Children $0.40 and 0.30

MOVING PICTURE WORLD
BEN BLUMENTHAL Presents
Emil Jannings IN SHAKESPEARE'S IMMORTAL DRAMA

Othello
SHOWING AT THE
OLYMPIC THEATRE
LAST NIGHT
Tonight
The romance of the world. The greatest motion picture ever known. A feature of wonderful spectacle—Splendidly staged. The Master production that will go over the top of others. Exceedingly wonderful cast. The wrecker of records.
A picture that honors best the genius of Shakespeare and adds another triumph to the silent drama.
DO NOT MISS IT! SPECIAL MUSIC
ADMISSION $2.00 and $1.00 Booking at MOUTRIE'S
MATINE TODAY at 3.15 P.M.
"OTHELLO"
and "WHIRLWIND" Ep. 11th in 2 Parts
Admission $0.80 and 0.60 Children $0.40 and 0.30

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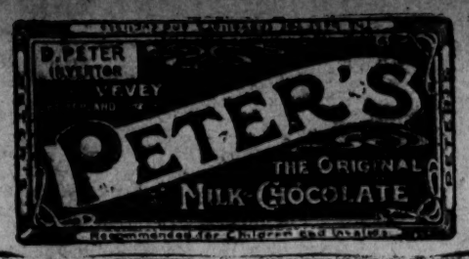
WEEK PROGRAMME—June 4th to 10th
On Mon., Tues., and Wed., June 4th, 5th and 6th

WILLIAM FOX Presents
William Farnum IN "The Heart of a Lion"
IN 7 REELS
Never before you saw such a palpitating, thrilling drama of a woman's love for a man she adores in silence.
A beautiful story of a brother's sacrifice.
It is a lively melodrama running far above the average in interest.
On Thurs., Fri., Sat. and Sun., June 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th at 9.15 P.M.
"OTHELLO"
THE MOOR OF VENICE.
FROM THE FAMOUS PEN OF
SHAKESPEARE
The romance of the world. The greatest motion picture ever known. A feature of wonderful spectacle. Splendidly staged. The Master production that will go over the top of others. Exceedingly wonderful cast. The wrecker of records.
A picture that honors best the genius of Shakespeare and adds another triumph to the silent drama.
ADM'SSION $1.50 and $1.00
Coupons Accepted. Special Music.

MATINEE
On SUNDAY, June 3rd at 3.15 p.m.
DUSTIN FARNUM in "NORTH OF 53"
And "BRANDED FOUR" Episodes 11th and 12th in 4 Parts

CARLTON THEATRE
3 MORE NIGHTS 9.15
SUNDAY MONDAY TUESDAY
MATINEE TO-DAY 3 p.m.
TREMENDOUS SUCCESS
RECORD BREAKING ATTENDANCE
"ONE WEEK OF LOVE"
NOTHING QUITE SO GOOD EVER SEEN BEFORE
IT'S THE IDEAL PHOTOPLAY OF THE YEAR
ENDORSED BY PRESS AND PUBLIC AS THE BEST OF ALL PHOTODRAMAS
ELEGANCE ROMANCE THRILLS
YOU CAN BOOK SEATS NOW FOR ANY PERFORMANCE
OFFICE OPEN FROM 10 TO 10



The China Press

LACTOGEN FOR YOUR BABY
The NATURAL-MILK For

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JUNE 3, 1923

Business and Official Notices

H. R. Console Generale sara' lieto di ricevere i membri della Colonia Italiana, Domenica 3 Giugno, Festa dello Statuto, dalle ore 11.30 alle 12.30.

59308 J 3

EDITAL

Alfredo Casanova Consul Geral de Portugal en Shanghai

Faco saber que Jose Francisco da Silva solteiro de trinta anos de edade, natural de Macau, desenhador-arquitecto, domiciliado em 182 Rue Porte de l'Ouest, filho legitimo de Constancio Jose da Silva e de Guilhermina Candida Ozorio e Silva, residentes em Macau, Vera Melita Danenberg solteira, de vinte e cuatro anos de edade, natural de Hongkong, de profissao domestica, domiciliada em 7 Kungping Road, filha legitima de Mario Jose Danenborg e de Anna Silva-Netto Danenberg, residentes em Shanghai,

Pretendem contrahir perante este Consulado Geral o seu casamento pela forma estabelecida na lei civil e por isso veem prestar a presente declaracao para se effectuar o respectivo registo procedendo as formalidades legaes.

Pelo que convido todas as pessoas que souberem de algum dos impedimentos mencionados nos artigos 4° a 10° do Decreto No. 1, de 25 de Dezembro de 1910, a virem declaral-o no praso de 15 dias a contar da data deste edital devendo esta declaracao ser feita por escripto e autenticada ou verbalmente perante mim, especificando o impedimento de que se tratar na inteligencia de que decorrido o dito praso sem haver declaracao ou impedimento legal, se procedera a celebracao do casamento.

Consulado Geral de Portugal em Shanghai, 26 de Maio de 1923.

O Consul Geral,
ALFREDO CASANOVA

59337

United Services Association

(WOMEN'S BRANCH)

It is hereby notified that those eligible for membership include army nurses, members of the V.A.D., Q.M.A.A.C., W.R.A.F., W.R.N.S., R.A.S.C., Women's Legion, also war workers not entitled to service medals, subject to the approval of the Committee.

Names should be sent to the Honorary Secretary, Miss R. M. ELWIN, Bickerton's Hotel.

59325 J 3

NOTICE

The public is hereby informed that I have severed all connections with the Great Oriental Motion Picture Co., and that the management of the business has been turned over to Mr. E. Sieux, Chinese Business Manager and Mr. Moy Hong, the Treasurer.

M. H. GUTTERRES.

59381 J 6

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the power of attorney for handling shipping documents on behalf of the companies signed below, held by Mr. Edward L. Clark, is cancelled on and after June 5th, 1923. This Power of Attorney is hereby transferred to Mr. H. F. Woodhouse.

Mr. Woodhouse will on and after June 5th have a Power of Attorney for handling matter connected with shipment of cargo in behalf of the two companies signed below.

CHINA GENERAL EDISON COMPANY, INC.
H. E. Page, Managing Director.
INTERNATIONAL GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC.,
H. E. Page, Manager.

59367 J 6

Announcement

Mr. GEORGE WILHELMI, PH. G. Graduate, Cleveland College of Pharmacy, Cleveland, Ohio, has this day assumed the management of our business.

THE CALIFORNIA PHARMACY
155, Avenue Joffre.
Shanghai, June 1st, 1923.

59332 J 5

MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT BANK

JUNE DEPOSITS

CARRYING interest at 5% per annum will be received at the Finance Department of the Council, Administration Building, 16 Hankow Road (Ground Floor)

Friday,	June 1
Saturday,	„ 2
Monday,	„ 4
Tuesday,	„ 5
Wednesday,	„ 6

DEPOSITS WILL BE IN RESPECT OF THE 6 PERCENT LOAN OF 1928 (ALLOTMENT AT PAR)

59309 J 6

Brunswick

PHONOGRAPHS AND RECORDS

Play on any phonograph with steel needle. Made by the House of BRUNSWICK a name renowned in the world of music. Compare Brunswick records with others. Be their sole judge! Look for something entirely different. Something sweeter, richer, truer! You'll find it in full measure in the BRUNSWICK disc.

For sale by: GEOLA
44-46 Rue du Consulat.

S.S. "Bay State" Voy. 53 out from Seattle

ARRIVED APRIL 20, 1922
B. LADING No. 15
MARKED
C. W. Woodworth
Shanghai
No. 1 to 4 incl.
State Entomologist
Kiangsu Province
4 Bxs. Photographic Supplies

The above cargo has now been in Shanghai for one year, and unless delivered within ten days from date, it will be imported by this Company in accordance with the requirements of the Chinese Maritime Customs, and sold at public auction in order to defray import duty and storage charges.

ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE, INC.

59383 J 14

S.S. "President Jackson" from Seattle.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Examination of Ship's damaged cargo ex the S.S. "PRESIDENT JACKSON" will be held at the China Merchants Central Wharf on Tuesday, June 5th, at 9:30 a.m. when Messrs. Eisler, Reeves and Murphy, Marine Surveyors, will be in attendance.

THE ADMIRAL LINE, AGENT

59382 J 5

Hankow and Ports

The Hoong On S. N. Co's Steamer Chang On, Captain K. C. Lee, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund, Nantao, on Tuesday, the 5th June, at about 12 o'clock (midnight). Passage Money, Shanghai to Hankow, $40 single and $66 return. For Freight or Passage apply to office of the Company, No. 1B Hankow Road. Telephones Freight 1520 and Passage 3283.

59364 J 5

RIGHT in name
RIGHT in quality
RIGHT for this climate
RIGHT for you

Insist on

RIGHT BEER

The Finest Pilsener Beer

GARNER, QUELCH & Co.
Sole Agents

PAINT WORK

I am prepared to undertake a limited amount first-class contract work. As owner of the largest stock in the Orient of assorted foreign paints, I am in a position to meet all requirements. Only work requiring foreign supervision is solicited.

H. B. CAMPBELL
45 Szechuen Road.
Central 1892

Du Pont Specialties

Pyralin Dice
Household Cement
Leather Renovator
Gold Enamel
Auto Enamel
Bronze Powder
Paint Remover
Pure Oil Colors

I offer all of the above from stock at liquidation prices.

H. B. CAMPBELL
45 Szechuen Road
Central 1892

55229

Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Chang-hai

MUNICIPAL LOAN OF 1923

8.000 debentures of Tls. 100 each (issued at Tls. 97 each)

Rate of interest 6% per annum

The "Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai" hereby invite subscriptions for 8.000 debentures of Tls. 100 each, issued at Tls. 97 each, according to the resolution passed at their General Meeting on the 14th May, 1923.

The conditions on which the Debenture Certificates will be issued are:—

1—The Debenture Certificates are transferable, and the person whose name is entered in the Register of Debenture Certificate or Certificates, shall alone be recognised and treated by the Council as the lawful and rightful holder and owner of such Debenture Certificate or Certificates.

2—The Debentures will be issued at Tls. 97 each.

3—The Debentures will be redeemable at par (Tls. 100 each) in not less than 10 years and not more than 30 years, from 1st December 1933 and according to the figures determinated by the Council.

4—The Debentures will bear interest at 6% per annum, payable on the 31st day of May and 30th day of November in each year when interest warrants will be issued to the registered owners.

5—The Debenture Certificates will be issued and bear interest from 1st July 1923.

6—Applications for Debentures will be received at the Secretary's Office, Rue du Consulat, from June 20 next. A cheque representing the amount of debentures asked for and payable on June 30th must be deposited at the same time.

7—Applications for Debentures under 97 will not be recognised by the Council.

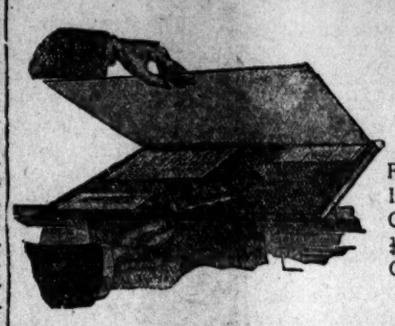
8—For further informations, apply to Mr. P. LEGENDRE, Secretary, French Municipal Council.

By Order,
P. LEGENDRE,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 31st May 1923.

59291 J 3

GLASS DESK PADS



In sizes
16" x 24"
20" x 30"
20" x 34"

Felt Backs
Invisible Brass Corners Best
¼" Plate Glass
Ground Edges

The best there is
COOL—SANITARY—CONVENIENT

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone C. 4778 — EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS 22 Nanking Road, Shanghai — C. 4778 Phone

JAVA SEAAND FIRE INSURANCE CO. LD.

SHANGHAI — 3 EZRA ROAD

ESTAB LISHED A.D. 1861

FIRE, MARINE & MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

A. KOOYMAN,
Manager,

Phone, Central:
70 General Office, 2335 Compradore, 3870 General Manager

SALON BELLA

20 Broadway (Astor House Block)

SUMMER SALE

of hats and dresses

59327 J 3

MODES DE PARIS

Parisian Dresses and Hats

THREE DAYS ONLY

June 5th, 6th and 7th

ROOM 302

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

59380

The

BOY SCOUTS' JAMBOREE

(Postponed from Empire Day)
will be held on

TUESDAY, JUNE 5th,

at 4 p.m.

on the Scouts' Camp Ground
(near 97 Yu Yuen Road)

The Events will take place on a raised portion of the ground and the Jamboree will be held on the above date rain or shine.

Business and Official Notices

Shanghai Electric Construction Company, Limited.

Notice of Dividend to holders of Share Warrants to Bearer

NOTICE is hereby given that a final dividend at the rate of eight per cent (sixteen shillings per share), less income tax at 5-3 in the £ in respect of the year ending 31st December 1922, has been duly declared upon the share capital of the Company, and will be payable against presentation of Coupon No. 22 (accompanied by the declaration required by H. B. M. Government, forms for which are obtainable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation) on and after the first day of June, 1923, in sterling at the Eastern Bank Ltd., 4 Crosby Square, London E. C. or may be negotiated in local currency at the demand buying rate on London for coupons on date of lodgment at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai. Coupons must be left with the Bankers two clear days for examination before payment.

L. W. HAWKINS,
Secretary.

59375

NOTICE

We recommend and guarantee all kinds of House or Office Servants: Cooks, Amahs, Boys, Coolies, etc., etc. Also Japanese amahs with good English.

Call on us, or write us.

HONGKEW EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.
789, Woosung Road.

59355 J 5

The Far Eastern Insurance Company, Limited

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

A Dividend at the rate of six percent, being One Tael and 20 Cents per Share, on the Paid-Up Capital of the above Company, has been declared payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, or the Russo-Asiatic Bank, Shanghai, on and after this date, to Shareholders on record on the 19th May, 1923.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. M. G. BURNIE,
General Manager.

Shanghai, 29th May, 1923.

59237 J5

A Special Appeal on Behalf of Baby

Decide to use the "Allenburys" Foods. By so doing the many serious ailments which follow the use of unsuitable food will be avoided, and Baby will be equipped with Sound health and Strength.

The Method of Simplicity and Certainty.

Write for Free booklet "Infant Feeding and Management" 64 pages of valuable information for every mother.

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.,
SHANGHAI.

The Yangtsze Insurance Association, Limited

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

A dividend at the rate of Twenty per cent., being Dollars Two per Share, on the Paid-Up Capital of the above Association, has been declared payable in Taels at Exchange 73, at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, or the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai, on and after this date, to Shareholders on record on the 19th May, 1923.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. M. G. BURNIE,
General Manager.

Shanghai, 29th May, 1923.

59238 J5

SETO HOUSE

Restaurant, Turkish Bath and Massage. Real American meals served here at moderate price.

Announcement

Prof. T. Hisada, a Japanese specialist has a new method of treatment for Rheumatism and cronic diseases of all kinds by painless electricity.

Those suffering from above diseases should lose no time, come and see me, no charge for consultation.

Office hours: 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.
Telephone N. 3253.
Prof. T. HISADA,
Seto House.
10, Seward Road.

Varnishes, Paints, Enamels, Colourwash, &c.

Our manufactures can be bought in retail quantities from
R. H. FELGATE & CO.
9, Ezra Road. Central 6674.
HOONG NION & CO.
384 Kiukiang Road. Cent. 2299. (near Foklen Road)
Local retail Agents for all our products.
WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.

T. F. 164

The Fearon Daniel Co.

The undersigned hereby notifies its customers and the public, that this Company has no connection whatever with the FEARON DANIEL & Co., Inc., for whom a Receiver has been appointed by the United States Court for China, the latter Company now being in process of liquidation.

THE FEARON DANIEL COMPANY

June 1, 1923.

59307 J 3

In the United States Court for China

In re application of JOSEPH JOHN SKALISKY to change his name.

Cause No. 2291

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that John Skalisky, an American citizen, residing in China, has filed his petition in this Court praying for authority to change his name to Joseph John James.

Any person interested may, on or before June 27, 1923, offer and show cause to said Court why the said petition should not be granted.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Shanghai, China,
May 28, 1923.

59157

Fast, dependable motor launch Cinderella 28 ft x 7½ ft x 2ft complete with awning, 24 H. P. 6 cylinder 4 cycle engine, Bosch high tention magneto, capable of towing largest house boat. Practically new cost Tls. 2,400 WILL SACRIFICE at Tls. 1.200.

BARTLETT YUNG & CO.
17 Honan Road Tel. C.0599

59197

CHIROPRACTOR

DR. T. KANAZAWA, D.C., Ph.C., Graduate Successor to Dr. K. S. KAWAGUCHI, D.C., Ph.C., 21 Szechuen Road. Tel. C. 3688.

DOCTOR HELFENSTEIN, M.D.

Specialist in venereal, urinary, female, skin, internal diseases and sex disorders. Office hours: 10-12½ and 4-6½, or by appointment, 83 Jinkee Road (Chung Wei Building). Tel. C. 7092, Residence 23, North Szechuen Road, Tel. C. 2554.

EXTENSION of CHEAP SALE

As the wet weather must have prevented many of our customers from visiting our shop, we are having our sale of PAGODA SILK HOSIERY, VOILES, ORGANDIES, UNION SUITS and OTHER SUNDRY GOODS extended to

10th JUNE, 1923

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK

Industrial Agents Co. and China Cotton and Silk Works
Retail Department
119a Szechuen Road near Peking Road

59315

FOR SALE 3 DAYS ONLY

On Monday 4th., Tuesday 5th., Wednesday 6th. of June from 2-6 p.m.

NEWEST MODELS

From Europe, in smart Summer-Dresses, Jumpers, Sport-Costumes and Coat-Frocks from $15,—upward, for Ladies and Young Girls.

62 RANGE ROAD

59277 J 3

Brunswick

PHONOGRAPHS AND RECORDS

For Sale by
GEOLA
44-46 Rue du Consulat
C. F. C. Building
Tel. C. 5016

The Brunswick Phonograph Plays All Makes of Records
Brunswick Records Can Be Played on Any Phonograph
The World's Touring Representatives
Have Commenced
THE BRUNSWICK BALKE-COLLENDER CO

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £3,800,000
Reserve Liabilities £3,000,000

Head Office.
38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.
Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund

Court of Directors
Sir Montague Cornish Turner Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael,
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.,
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
The Right Honourable Sir John Newell Jordan, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq. M. P.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City and Midland Bank Limited.
Westminster Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Alor Star (Kedah)	Haipnong	Peking
Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Kiang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cawnpore	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	Tavoy
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
	Zamboanga	Yokohama

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travellers' Letter of Credit issued and every description of Banking business undertaken.

C. J. SCOTT,
Manager

Banque belge Pour L'Etranger

(Affiliated to the Societe Generale de Belgique.)

Frs.
Capital (subscribed) ..100,000,000
Capital (paid up) 75,000,000
Reserves 21,353,281

Head office: Brussels
Branches and Agencies at:
LONDON, MANCHESTER, PARIS NEW YORK, BUCHAREST BRAZIL, COLOGNE, CAIRO ALEXANDRIA, PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW.
Allied Banks:
BANCO DE CARTAGENA, MADRID, with Branches in SPAIN and MOROCCO
WIENER BANK-VEREIN, VIENNA, with Branches in AUSTRIA ITALY (TYROL), and YUGO-SLAVIA.
ALLGEMEINER BOEHMISCHEI BANK-VEREIN, PRAGUE, with Branches in CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
SOCIETE EN COMMANDITE FRANCO-BELGE, A. KOUYOUMDJISKY AND CO., SOFIA.
LANDESBANK FUER BOSNIEN UND HERCEGOVINA, SERAJEVO, with Branches in YUGO-SLAVIA.
Correspondents in all parts of the world.
Every description of banking business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorized Capital
U. S. $10,000,000
Paid Capital U. S. .....$ 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Branches:

HANKOW	SHANGHAI
MANILA	SHIHKIACHWANG
HARBIN	TIENTSIN
PEKING	TSINANFU

Correspondents all over the World
Every kind of banking business transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce is prepared to open Savings Accounts in local $, Taels, C$, £, Frs. and Yen on very favorable terms. Prospectus will be mailed on request.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
11A Nanking Road
Telephone C. 5841, 5842, 5843
Telegraphic address: Sinambank.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Authorised Capital ..$50,000,000
Paid-up Capital $20,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £4,500,000
Silver $24,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
A. G. Lang, Esq. Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.
J. A. Plummer Esq.
W. P. White, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong:
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Harbin	Peking
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Johore	Saigon
Calcutta	Kobe	S. Francisco
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Chefoo	London	Singapore
Colombo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Dairen	Malacca	Sungei-Patani
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Haiphong	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hamburg	New York	Vladivostock
Hankow	Yokohama	

London Bankers:
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa China, Japan and America

G. H. STITT.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Bondreau
London Office:
64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co.
Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: Irving Bank—Columbia Trust Company.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Changchun	Harbin	Shanghai
Chefoo	Hongkong	Peking
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dalian	Kashgar	Yokohama
Hankow	Newchwang	Urumtchi

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES.
L. Jezierski.
P. Petithuguenin.
Ch. Bleuler.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

Bank of Communications

Specially authorised and made a National Bank by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914 and October 31st, 1915)
Capital: Dollars 20,000,000.00.
President: Hon. Mr. Chang Chien
Vice-President:
Mr. Chien Yung-ming
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Credit granted on approved securities. Special Facilities for Transfers to all parts of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
14 The Bund
CHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
D. D. Woo, Sub-Manager.
S. T. Huang, Sub-Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1.00 will be received.
Not more than $200 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.
Interest at the rate of 3½ % per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.
The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.
Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transaction will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
OFFICE HOURS. 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Ltd.

Incorporated 1912.
Capital Authorised ..£1,200,000-0-0
Capital Paid-up £1,066,520-0-0
Reserve Fund H. K. $800,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

OFFICES:
Shanghai, New York, Canton and Bangkok.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
No. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road.

AGENCIES:

Honolulu	San Francisco	Kobe
London	Sourabaya	Batavia
Manila	Singapore	Canada
Yokohama	Samarang	etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
We shall open our Savings Department beginning on February 21st, 1923. Favorable terms given Savings deposits are cordially invited.

WONG WEN KUANG,
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
5 FOOCHOW ROAD.

Telephone: C. 1941.
C. 1946.
C. 5651.
Telegraphic Address: "Knabox"

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.
Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T.T. Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc. etc.
Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.
Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.
Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.
Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden Soochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.
Y. KATADH, Manager.
M. F. CHANG, Sub-Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Subscribed Capital 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1-6-20) .. 69,500,000.00

Head Office:
No. 96 Boulevard Hanoomann, Paris.

Branches and Agencies:

Saigon	Hanoi	Tourane
Haiphong	Hankow	Tientsin
Peking	Canton	Mengtze
Hongkong	Pondichery	Bangkok
Singapore	Shanghai	Noumea
Papeete	Djibouti	Yunnanfu
Phnom-Penh	Battambang	

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais.

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and francs according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN
Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital Paid Up ..U.S. $5,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits ..... U.S. $10,458,137

Owned by the National City Bank of New York.

Head Office:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate, E.C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan.

San Francisco Office:
232 *Montgomery Street.*

BRANCHES:

CHINA	PHILIPPINES
Shanghai	Manila
Peking	Cebu
Tientsin	
Hankow	SPAIN
Harbin	Barcelona
Hongkong	Madrid
Canton	
	STRAITS
INDIA	Singapore
Bombay	
Calcutta	DOMINICA
Rangoon	Santo Domingo
	Sanches
JAPAN	San Francisco
Tokyo	San Pedro
Yokohama	Santiago
Kobe	Puerto Plata
	Barahona
	La Vega
JAVA	
Batavia	PANAMA
Soerabaya	Panama
	Colon

We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of South America, Central America and in the West Indies.
Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current Accounts and Savings Bank Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $19,760,100.00
Reserve Fund $ 6,033,345.41

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dairy	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tainan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking
etc.,	etc.,	etc.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Berlin, New York San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
22 The Bund

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank Ltd.

Established 1908
(Member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association)

Capital $2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund $206,400.00
Undivided Profits 120,751.00

Head Office: 14 Hankow Road Shanghai.
Branches: Hankow and Hangchow
Domestic Agencies:
In the principal cities throughout China.
Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco Hamburg, Berlin, Tokyo, Kobe Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul, Fusan and Hongkong.

Banking Department, Foreign Department and Savings Department
Li Ming, Manager
Tel. C. 7130, Manager's Office,
C. 7121 to 7124, General Office
Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK," Shanghai.

Nederlands che Handel Maatschappy

(Netherlands Trading Society)
Established 1824

Paid-up Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 19,445,211 (about £1,620,434)
Special Reserve: Guilders 23,660,000 (about £1,883,333).

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Pekalongen
Bandoeng	Palembang
Bombay	
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerakarta
Kobe	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Tegal
Makassar	Tjilatjap
Medan	Welteyreden
Padang	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

M. J. HERBSCHLEB,
Agent.

The Bank of East Asia Ltd.

行業亞東

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 1C Kiukiang Road.

Authorised Capital $10,000,000.00
Paid up Capital $5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund H.K. $500,000.00
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
BRANCHES: Canton, Saigon.
LONDON BANKERS: London Joint City and Midland Bank.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. All kind of banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Loans granted on approved securities.

R. CHENG,
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On fixed deposits:—
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars. 4,800,000
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire 16,000,000
Paid up Capital ..Silver $1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire 4,000,000
Reserves ..... Silver $150,000

Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches:
Hankow, Peking, S'hai, Tientsin.
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano.
England: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ld., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Banque Francaise of Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud Comptoir National d'Escompts de Paris Banque Italo Belge.
United States: Credito Italiano Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belge.
Switzerland: Banca Unione di Credito.
Banque Commerciale de le Bale.
Len and Co.'s Bank.
Banca Unione de Credito.
Belgium—Credit General Liegeois
Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U. S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs and other currencies. Terms on application.
General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.
Telegraphic Address: Sinit
SHANGHAI, No. 16 Kiukiang Road.
Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091.
Managers' Office Central 3004.

C. MARMONT,
CHIN YU SHU.
General Managers.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1916)

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund $200,000.00

SHANGHAI BRANCH
27 Jinkee Road
Telegraphic Address "CHUNGFOO"
Telephone Numbers .... C. 1929 Manager's Office.
C. 6468)
C. 6469) General Office.
C. 6470)
C. 5620 T. T. Department.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CHINA

TIENTSIN	Changsha	Hsuchow	Shasi
SHANGHAI	Chengteh	Ichang	Soochow
PEKING	Chengchow	Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu
HANKOW	Chinkiang	Nanking	Wusieh
Antung	Fengtien	Ningpo	Wuhu
Canton	Hangchow	Pengpu	Yangchow
Changchun	Hongkong	Shaoshing	

FOREIGN AGENCIES AND CORRESPONDENTS

Baltimore	Cincinnati	Montreal	San Francisco
Berlin	Cleveland	New York	Seattle
Boston	Detroit	Osaka	St. Louis
Buffalo	Kobe	Philadelphia	Tokio
Cebu	London	Pittsburgh	Washington
Chicago	Manila	Paris	Yokohama

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars, and other currencies according to arrangement. Savings Deposits taken. All kinds of Trust Business undertaken.
Safe Deposit Boxes.
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. B. Sun, Manager.
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

MEMBER OF THE SHANGHAI BANKERS' ASSOCIATION
Head Offices: 9 Ningpo Road

Capital $2,500,000.00
Reserve $450,000.00

Every description of modern banking and exchange business transacted—Personal, National & International.
Branches and Agencies:
In principal cities throughout China
Foreign Correspondents:

London	Yokohama	San Francisco
Paris	Tokyo	Singapore
Hamburg	New York	Osaka
Amsterdam	Chicago	Manila
Berlin	Seattle	Kobe
Auckland	Zurich	Honolulu

Cable Address: "COMSAVBANK"

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Capital Fully Paid Up $2,500,000.00
Reserved Fund $830,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai:—Peking & Kiangse Roads.
Manager's Office Cen. 2650.
Telephones: General Office Cen. 2613, 2614 and 2615.
Foreign Exchange Dept. C. 7413.
Branches: Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden, Harbin,
Foreign Correspondents: London, New York, San Francisco, Paris, Berlin, Zurich, Hamburg, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, and Osaka.
Domestic Correspondents at all principal cities in China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, and Yen.
Interest allowed on Deposit at call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.
Credit granted on approved securities.
SAVINGS ACCOUNTS 4% PER ANNUM
Every description of banking business transacted.
MODERN SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

Sailed from Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Taiyo Maru	May	1
Tahchee	May	2
Levant Arrow	May	6
Eldridge	May	8
President Lincoln	May	12
Harold Dollar	May	21
President Taft	May	26
Tenyo Maru	May	29
Standard Arrow	May	29

FOR VANCOUVER

Canadian Highlander	May	1
Empress of Australia	May	7
Empress of Asia	May	19

FOR SEATTLE

President Jefferson	May	1
Manila Maru	May	4
Esther Allen	May	10
President Grant	May	13
Africa Maru	May	24
President Madison	May	26

FOR PORTLAND, ORE.

West Nomentum	May	4
Pawlet	May	9
West Niger	May	11
Hannawa	May	24
West Keats	May	30
Wawalona	June	2

FOR NEW YORK

Atreus	May	3
Coaxet	May	3
Havre Maru	May	7
Dacre Castle	May	9
Diana Dollar	Apr.	2
Takaoka Maru	May	13
Eurylochus	May	13
Eastern Prince	May	17
City of Birmingham	May	20
Hanover	May	23
Kendal Castle	June	1

FOR UNITED KINGDOM

Mentor	May	2
Teucer	May	1
Toyohashi Maru	May	6
Hakozaki Maru	May	6
City of Florence	May	7
Perseus	May	10
Kashgar	May	12
Meriones	May	16
Glaucus	May	17
Kitano Maru	May	19
Automedon	May	24
Glenariffe	May	26
Nyanza	May	26
Elpenor	May	30
Neleus	May	30
Glenamoy	June	1
Haruna Maru	June	2

FOR HAMBURG

Havenstein	May	1
Werra	May	7
Amazon Maru	May	9
Adolf von Bayer	June	2

FOR DUNKIRK

Meinam	May	27

FOR COPENHAGEN

Malaya	May	20
Chile	May	21

FOR MARSEILLES

Armand Behic	Apr.	14
Paul Lecat	Apr.	27
Andre Lebon	Mai	11
Amboise	May	25

FOR TRIESTE

Nippon	May	31

FOR INDIA

Sicilia	May	1
Soudan	June	1

Steamers Departed

June 2—Kianghsin for Hankow
June 2—Shengking for Hankow
June 2—Tehhsing for Hankow
June 2—Tuckwo for Hankow
June 2—Siangyang M. for H'kow
June 2—Wawalona for Portland via Manila
June 2—Tungchow for W. C. T.
June 2—Radix for .....
June —P. Jackson for H., Manila
June 2—Hsinfung for C. Tientsin
June 2—Yeiryo M. for Hankow
June 2—Taishin M. for Dairen
June 2—Fuji M. for Tientsin
June 2—Seikyo M. for Foochow
June 2—Shantung for Tsingtao
June 2—Ningpo for N'chwang
June 2—Chili for S. T. C'ton
June 2—Huaming for Dairen
June 2—Nikoo M. for Japan
June 2—Haruna H. fro Europe
June 2—Atlas M. for Japan
June 2—E. of Russia for H'kong
June 2—Yungshin for Ningpo
June 2—H. K'teen for Ningpo

東方商業銀行
Oriental Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Authorized Capital $5,000,000
Paid up Capital $2,500,000
Head Office: Hongkong
Branches: Canton, Bangkok.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. Every description of modern banking and exchange business transacted. Interests allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Credits granted on approval securities.
Savings Department.
Special Savings Department for ladies in charge of Chinese ladies well educated and experienced in modern banking.
Bankers.
New York National City Bank,
Westminster Foreign Bank (London),
Union Trust Co., of S. Francisco
The Canton Bank of S. Francisco

L. C WAI,
Manager.
36 Kiangse Road

Vessels Due

Atsuta Maru, *Europe*	June	9
Benavon, *London*	June	11
Chikug Maru, *Yokohama*	June	6
Chili, *Marseilles*	June	9
Chungking, *Hankow*	June	3
Cordilliere, *Kobe*	June	6
Devanha, *London*	June	5
E. of Canada, *Hongkong*	June	4
Fooshing, *Tsingtao*	June	4
Fengtien, *Tientsin*	June	3
Fukuken Maru, *Formosa* ..	June	3
Gaelic Prince, *New York* ..	June	10
Glentara, *London*	June	9
Hsin Peking, *Ningpo*	June	3
Hsin Ningshao, *Ningpo* ..	June	3
Hsin Kiangteen, *Ningpo* ..	June	5
Hsinchi, *Foochow*	June	5
Kianghsin, *Hankow*	June	10
Kiangyung, *Hankow*	June	11
Kiangan, *Hankow*	June	5
Kiangteen, *Hankow*	June	4
Kiangfoo, *Hankow*	June	8
Kiangyu, *Hankow*	June	7
Kiangping, *Chinwangtao* ..	June	3
Kiangwah, *Hankow*	June	9
Kumano Maru, *Osaka*	June	6
Kwangping, *Chinwangtao*	June	4
Loongwo, *Hankow*	June	3
Luenho, *Hankow*	June	6
Luenyi, *Hankow*	June	7
Nagasaki Maru, *Nagasaki*	June	7
Ngankin, *Hankow*	June	9
Omi Maru, *Osaka*	June	10
Pret. Pierce, *S. Francisco*	June	6
Pret. Cleveland, *Hongkong*	June	8
Poyang, *Hankow*	June	6
Rokko Maru, *Yokohama* ..	June	11
Roman Prince, *New York*	June	11
Sakaki Maru, *Dairen*	June	4
Sardinia, *Kobe*	June	6
Shengking, *Hankow*	June	10
Shantung, *Tsingtao*	June	7
Shuntien, *Tien sin*	June	6
Pret. McKinley, *Hongkong*	June	5
Schlesien, *Hamburg*	June	4
Shanghai Maru, *Nagasaki* ..	June	4
Sinkiang, *Hongkong*	June	6
Sunning, *Hongkong*	June	11
Suiyang, *Hongkong*	June	4
Suiwo *Hankow*	June	7
Szechuen, *Hongkong*	June	9
Tana, *Christiania*	June	10
Tsinshun, *Hongkong*	June	5
Takeshima Maru, *Yokohama*	June	3
Taisang, *Hongkong*	June	4
Teiresias, *Liverpool*	June	3
Tuckwo, *Hankow*	June	10
Tungchow, *Tientsin*	June	10
West Ivan, *San Francisco*	June	8
Wingsang, *Hongkong*	June	7
Whangpu, *Hankow*	June	11
Woosung, *Hankow*	June	4
Wuchang, *Hankow*	June	8
Wugo Maru, *Chinwangtao*	June	4
Yamashiro Maru, *Osaka* ..	June	3
Yungshin, *Ningpo*	June	5
Yusang, *Hongkong*	June	5

Weather Report

June 1.—The high pressures have extended all over China. N. Easterly or Easterly breezes along the China coast. Cloudy, cool and fine weather in northern and central China. Rainy in the south.

June 2.—Cloudy but rather fine weather. High and steay pressure. Light easterly breezes. Two strong earthquake shocky have been registered. Evidently at 2000 Kin. E.N.E. from Zikawei. Beginning hours. 1 hours 28 minutes 45 seconds a.m. 4 hours 19 minutes 45 seconds a.m. (120° E.G.).

First Band Concert

The following program will be played, weather permitting, by the Municipal Band in the Public Garden on Monday, June 4, beginning at 5:30 p.m.:

1. March—The Royal Review Losey
2. Overture—Pique Dame....Suppe
3. Waltz—The Call of the Woods ..... Tyers
4. Selection—Bric-A-Brac Monckton
5. Song—Nirvana ..... Adams
6. Intermezzo—Fairy Voices..Growe
7. Selection—Offenbachiana Meyrelles

A. de Kryger,
Assistant Conductor.

Financial And Commercial News

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Close

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$1,040 B.
Chartered	£17/– S.
Russo-Asiatic	Nom
Marine Insurance	
Canton	H. 585 S.
North China	Tls. 138
Union of Canton	H.$220 B.
Yangtsze	$23½ B.
Far Eastern Ins.	Tls. 20¾
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	H. 137
Hongkong Fire	H. 465 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	H. 221
Indo-China Pref.	H. 40 B.
"Shell"	85s. 0d. S.
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 53 B.
S'hai Tug Pref.	Tls. 54 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 18¾ B.
Oriental Cons.	18A
Raub	$7
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 157 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls 98 S.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 7½ B.
" Pref.	Tls. 5.15 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 192½ B.
Hongkong Wharf	H.$165 B.
Lands and Hotels	
S'hai Hotel, Ltd.	Tls. 40 B.
China Realty ord.	Tls. 50
China Realty Pref.	Tls. 50
A.-French Land	Tls. 112
Shanghai Land	Tls. 121 B.
Carlton Ltd.	Tls. 53 S.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 14.40B.
E-wo (pref.)	Tls. 100 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 10
Oriental	Tls. 6.05 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 100 B.
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	Tls. 235 B.
Green Island	Tls. 27½ S.
Langkats	Tls. 30½ B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 92½ B.
Stores	
Hall and Holts	Tls. 7 B.
Llewelyn	$42½
Lane Crawford	Tls. 102
Koutrie	$40 B.
Watson	Tls. 18 B.
Weeks	Tls. 13
Rubbers (local)	
Alma	Tls. 6¾ B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.32½ B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 5.95 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 2.90 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 23. B
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 1 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.60 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2¾ B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 5 B.
Cheng	Tls. 1.75
Consolidated	Tls. 2.60 B.
Dominion	Tls. 2½ B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 10¾ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 12½ B.
Kapayang	Tls. 9¼ B.
Karan	Tls. 7¾
Kedah	Tls. 1.17½ B.
Koth Bahroe	Tls. 1¼ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 12½ B.
Padang	Tls. 4¾ B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 1 B.
Permata	Tls. 2¾ B.
Repah	Tls. 0.85 B.
Samagagas	0.72½ B.
Seekeos	Tls. 1.17½ B.
Semambu	Tls. 1.40 B.
Senawang	Tls. 1.10 B.
S'hai Klebang	Tls. 0.80
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 2½ B.
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 10 B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 0.80 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1
Sungei Duri	Tls. 8½ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 2¼ B.
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 0.90 B.
Taiping	Tls. 0.60 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.75 B.
Tebong	Tls. 1.35 B.
Ziangbes	Tls. 3¼ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 825
Culty Dairy	Tls. 14
Shanghai Trams.	Tls. 145 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 38 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 50
S'hai Mercury	Tls. 20 B.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 60 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 10¼

S. Sellers, Sa. Sales, B. Buyers

C 2240

UNIVERSAL HIRE SERVICE

Serves U Right—Day & Night

$1 First 20 Min. $3 per Hr.

Money Exchange

Shanghai, June 2, 1923

Mexican Dollars

Market	71.9375
Native	14
Shanghai Gold Bars 978	
Touch	325
Copper Cash	250.500
Bar Silver	31⅞
Bank rate of Discount	8%
Paris on London	71.05
New York on London	462⅛

Banks Opening Selling Rates

London

Telegraphic Transfer	3/1 1/16
Demand	3/1 3/16

New York

Telegraphic Transfer	71⅝
Demand	72

OPENING RATES

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Opening quotations 9:30 a.m.

BANKS SELLING RATES

London (T.T.)	3/1¼
London (Demand)	3/1⅜
London 4 m-s	3/1½
India (T.T.)	231
France (T.T.)	1105
America (T.T.)	71¾
Hongkong (T.T.)	73¾
Japan (T.T.)	68½
Batavia (T.T.)	187
Straits (T.T.)	75½

BANK'S BUYING RATE

London 4 m-s Credits	3/3½
London 4 m-s Docts	3/3½
London 6 m-s Credits	3/3¾
London 6 m-s Docts	
France 4 m-s	1155
America 4 m-s L/c	74¾
Docs	75¼

Gold Dollars: Bank Buying Rates

@ 73⅝—Tls. 135.82

@ exch. 72.1—Mex. $188.38

Sovereign Bank Buying Rate

@ 3s. 2⅛d.—Tls. 6.29

@ exch. 72.1—Mex. $8.72

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JUNE

Hk. Tls.	5.61	@ 3s. 2⅜d.	£1
"	1.21	@ 74⅛ Gold	$1
"	1	@ 1128 Fr.	12.57
"	1	@ — Marks	—
"	1	66⅔ Yen	1.67
"	1	236⅞ Rupees	2.64
"	1	@ — Roubles	—
"	1	@ 1.50 Mex.	$1.50
"	1	@ 15.17½ Ital Lire	16.90

International Banking Corporation

CLOSING COUNTER RATES

Demand selling on America	72¾
Demand buying on America	73⅝
Demand selling on London	3s. 1¼d.
Demand buying on London	3s. 2⅛d.

GOLD BAR QUOTATIONS

325.00	325.40
324.80	325.60
325.20	325.80
324.70	325.60
325.20	325.40
325.60	
325.50	
325.80	
325.40	
325.30	
325.10	

CHINESE GOV. BONDS

(Supplied by Sing Tung & Co.)

	Friday.	Yes'day's.
3rd year 6%	95.50	95.50
5th year 6%	53.50	54.50
7th year 6%	45.00	46.30
9th year 6%	70.00	69.55
6% Consolidated	52.60	52.40x.d.
7% Consolidated	57.00	57.20
11th year 8%	96.x.d.	97.x.d.
96 millions 8%	27.40	27.00

ROUBLE EXCHANGE

BANKS BUYING RATE

Roubles 330,000	Tls. 100
Roubles 100	Mex $0.04

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Bank's Selling Rates

It. Lire 15.20	=1 Tael
Swiss Frs. 3.95	=1 Tael
Marks 30.000	=1 Tael

Equivalent Foreign Quotations

It. Lire 98.50	=1 Pound Sterling
It. Lire 21.25	=1 U. S. Dollar
It. Lire 138.20	=100 Fr. Francs

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Registered in England and Hongkong,

A BRITISH COMPANY

with a complete organisation throughout Asia, and Assets exceeding.

TAELS TEN MILLIONS

HEAD OFFICE

10 Canton Road, Shanghai

Exchange Fluctuations

Asia Banking Corporation

June 2, 1923

Spot and forward bar silver were each down ⅛d. in London yesterday. The New York price declined to 65⅝ cents and the London-New York cross rate improved to 463⅛. Our Official Sterling rate here today was dropped to 3-1 1/16, the Gold Dollar rate to 71¾, the Yen rate raised to 68½ and the other rates changed accordingly.

Our market here today was steady, there being at all times sellers of Sterling at 3-1-11-16 for June delivery, 3-1⅝ for July and 3-1-9-16 for August.

There were sellers of Gold Dollars at 73 for near delivery and 72-7-8 for forward. There were sellers of Yen at 67½ for near delivery and 67⅝ for forward.

Banks were quoting 3-2⅛ for Sterling, 74½ for Gold Dollar and 1145 Franc bills.

China and India sold silver in London yetserday and the market there is reported easy.

New York report the market as steady at the present level.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, June 2, 1923

OFFICIAL

Chinese Eng: & Mining "B" Tls. 19.00

Yangtsze Insurance $25.50

Semambus Tls. 1.40

See Kees Tls. 1.20

Kedah Tls. 1.17½

Langkats (Comb.) Tls. 30.50

UNOFFICIAL

Shanghai Race Club 6½% Debs. Tls. 102.00

Shanghai Lands Tls. 121.00

Ewo Mills (Ord.) Tls. 15.00 July Tls. 14.50 Cash

Oriental Cotton Tls. 6.05

Semambus Tls. 1.45

Shanghai Sharebrokers Association

Business Done

Shanghai, June 2, 1923

OFFICIAL

June 1

Anglo Javas Tls. 6.00

June 2

Kedahs Tls. 1.20 June

Chempedacks Tls. 5.25

UNOFFICIAL

Yangtsze Insurance $25.50

Silk Report

In their weekly report on the Shanghai Silk market, Messrs. William Little and Company write as follows:

Our last report was dated May 25.

White Silk.—The market continues devoid of interest and the same can be said for Steam Filatures and Tussah Filatures.

The wet weather has had a bad effect on the Wushieh crop—yield is reported as poor and prices have advanced considerably.

Szechuen Steams.—Some transactions are reported on basis of Tls. 1,500 for Best chops.

Cables from Japan report a weak market. Shinshu No. 1, Yen 2,160.

Rubber Output

Messrs. Ilbert and Co., Ltd., the local Secretaries of the Gula-Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Ltd., are in receipt of the following telegram from their Penang agents:

Output of Dry Rubber for May, 1923, 81,000 lbs.

Shipped, 63,255 lbs.

Cocoanuts, 650,000 nuts.

Rainfall, 3½ inches.

COMING! COMING!

REX INGRAM'S Greatest Production

"TRIFLING WOMEN"

With Barbara La Marr & Ramon Novarro

At the ISIS THEATRE of course

A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL

SAVOY HOTEL

MODERATE RATES

A SATISFACTORY HOME WITH EXCELLENT SERVICE AND SUPERIOR CUISINE

SPECIAL RATES FOR MONTHLY GUESTS

Chinese Boycott Peking's Attempt At Floating Loan

In view of the reported attempt of Mr. Chang Ying-hua, new Acting Minister of Finance, to revive the scheme to float the 15th year domestic loan, the Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce has addressed a communication to the local and Peking Chinese Bankers Associations respectively, asking that they shall undertake not to sell even half a cash worth of loan bonds issued by the Government.

Attention is called to a resolution adopted at the fourth annual conference of the National Associated Bankers Associations to the effect that pending the consolidation of the domestic and foreign loans by the Government, the Chinese banks shall not severally or collectively purchase, undertake to sell, or accept for mortgage any loan bonds, or debentures, to be issued by it.

The bankers are also reminded of a supplement to the resolution that any bank which shall fail to abide by the resolution shall be boycotted by other member banks of the Association.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Tatung for Kiukiang: Mr. and Mrs. Cayloa.

Per I-C. s.s. Kutwo from Hankow and ports: Mrs. F. L. Hubbard and child, Mr. and Mrs. Ward Davis and infant, Messrs. A. J. Clements, A. T. J. Pike, E. A. F. Best, F. H. Kales.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangshun from Hankow: Messrs. Lutter, Volger, Mr. and Mrs. Grant and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Struthers and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce and two children.

Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru from San Francisco: Mr. and Mrs. T. Kikuchi and four children, Messrs. Lai So-kong, Lai Man-ye, Misses Lun-yee and Mang-kee Lai, Messrs. LeongSo-man, Young Chosai, Lo Ba-ye. Through for Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Lovett Jr., Messrs. C. H. McHenry, Bert Steel; for Manila: Mr. and Mrs. F. J. White.

Per C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Russia from Vancouver: Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Andrew, Messrs. V. R. Butts, H. D. Betts, E. J. Carroll, N. D. E. Clarke, Major R. McDane, Messrs. E. J. Hazen, F. D. Huang, Misses K. and A. Huang, Messrs. T. Ito, J. H. Kortright, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lorioff, Mrs. E. de-Pauley, Mr. and Mrs. S. Tohleng, Miss K. Foster, Messrs. H. O. Hashagen, S. I. Halse, F. Booth, M. D. Bornstein, R. W. Chestor, P. Y. Chien, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dalgleish, Miss Dalgleish, Messrs. M. D. Eubank, R. G. Gorrie, Rev. W. J. Hanna, Miss E. Jaccard, Messrs. A. L. McKay, P. Moller, R. M. Morrison, J. R. O'Connor, C. E. Pendleton, J. G. Warren, Through for Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Crittall, Mr. and Mrs. I. H. and Miss E. Geare, Mr. E. A. Jackson, Sir S. Taylor, Mr. W. Blundell, Capt. R. Campbell, Capt. B. F. Inglis, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. G. H. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Wakeham, Miss E. M. Cook, Rev. G. Diez, Mrs. B and Master M. Doody, Misses P. and K. Doody, Mr. A. Keller, Mr. and Mrs. F. and Miss S. Kong, Messrs. E. S. Lyon, W. W. Penn Tei, Cheong Yi-min, Shi S. Chen, Wong Soo; for Manila: Mr. and Mrs. W. Jarck, Miss E. and Master W. Jarck, Mr. W. Tohl, Mr. P. H. Laigo.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsin Kiangteen from Ningpo: Messrs. L. K. Hall, A. P. Square.

Per K.M.A. s.s. Kaiping from Chinwangtao: Messrs. Monro, W. Egle.

O.V.B.

OREGON'S VERY BEST

Karan Estate Pays Dividend

Another rubber company to declare a dividend is the Karan Rubber Estate Company, under the management of Messrs. A. R. Burkill and Sons. The distribution is six percent, but to pay it the directors had to draw upon the Equalisation of Dividend account to some extent. The estate is in a prosperous condition.

The chairman at the annual general meeting of the shareholders said:

"The result of the year's working compared with the previous year is very satisfactory. In spite of a decrease of some 10,000 lbs. in the output, the "all-in" cost of rubber shows a reduction of 1¼d. per lb. while rubber sales show an increase of $11,198 over last year's figures.

"The profit for the year amounted to Tls. 7,194.47, making with the balance of Tls. 5,813.37 brought forward from the previous year total of Tls. 13,007.84 at credit of profit and loss account. While the earnings for they year are not sufficient for the payment of a dividend, the directors think the present position of the rubber market justifies them in using a portion of the funds put aside in previous years for the equalisation of dividends and they therefore recommend the transfer from this account a sum of Tls. 5,000 and the payment of a dividend of Tls. 0.60 per share. This will absorb Tls. 15,000, leaving Tls. 3,007.84 which it is proposed to carry forward to next year's accounts.

Under the export restriction enactment the output for the current year based on an export allowance of 60 percent of standard production for the month of April and 65 percent for the remaining 11 months is 84,000 lbs., but as the export allowance is regulated by the price of rubber, this figure is liable to alteration. The estimated cost of production on an output on the 80 percent basis is 34.35 cts. per lb. and any further increase on this production will naturally tend to lower the costs.

"The progress of the estate has been well maintained throughout the year and there is very little for me to comment upon. During the year tapping was changed from a "V" cut alternate day to a "½" inch cut alternate day and recent reports indicate that this conservative system of tapping is already having a good effect on bark renewal generally."

Mr. Chun Bing-him was re-elected a Director of the Company, and Messrs. G. H. and N. Thomson Auditors to the Company. The report and accounts were adopted.

中 國 通 商 銀 行

Head Office: Hongkong. Branch Office: Hankow.

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

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CHU KINHOW, Manager.

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Eastern Banking Corporation

Capital U. S. $2,000,000

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Shanghai Branch: Central 7944, 7945, 7946 & 7947.

6 Kiukiang Road Central 1424—Manager

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JAS J. ROGERS, Manager.

Asia Banking Corporation

Capital, fully paid, G$4,000,000

An American Bank rendering complete service for trade with the Orient and all other parts of the world.

This Bank is a depository of the United States Government and is therefore prepared to cash UNREGISTERED War Savings Certificates of the 1918 Series.

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35 Broadway, New York

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R. BUCHAN, *Manager.*

Corner of Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads.

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KLIM POWDERED DRY WHOLE MILK

When restored to natural liquid milk with water, can be used in the Same manner as liquid milk with success

British Women's Association Notes

Following is the weekly report covering activities of The British Women's Association:

NEW MEMBERS

The following new members have joined since the last announcement: Miss. E. Fawcett: Mrs. G. McLorn; Mrs. E. F. Hardman, Mrs. H. E. Arnhold; Mrs. G. Turnbull; Miss L. Arnold; Mrs. M. E. Vaughan; Mrs. A. J. Thomson; Mrs. H. Collis-Boyd; Mrs. R. N. Nickles, Miss. N. B. Jervis; Mrs. J. Tomlinson; Mrs. A. J. Long.

NOTICE OF REMOBAL

Owing to the reconstruction of their present building, the Association is removing to No. 12 Kiukiang Road in the near future. Members will be notified later as to the exact date.

GARDENING SECTION

The Sweet Pea show to be held in connection with the B. W. A. Garden Party at 460 Avenue Joffre will be open to all members interested in the culture of sweet peas. An entrance fee of 50 cents will be charged.

The last meeting of the Section will be held in Mrs. Craddock's garden, 76 Route de Say Zoong, on Friday, June 22, when Mr. Kerr will lecture on "Work in the Rose Garden."

ART SECTION

The next Sketching Club meeting will take place on Tuesday, June 5, at No. 76 Route de Say Zoong by kind permission of Mrs. A. R. Craddock.

The Section meeting at Headquarters advertised for June 7, will take place at 10:30 a.m. instead of 5 p.m. as previously stated.

B. W. A. GARDEN PARTY

Mrs. H. E. Arnhold has kindly placed her tennis courts at the disposal of the Association during the afternoon of the garden party to be held at her residence No. 460 Avenue Joffre from 4 to 7 p.m. and the men friends and relatives of members are cordially invited to attend.

DONATIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

The hospital visiting committee acknowledges with thanks magazines for distribution amongst the various hospitals from the following members: Mrs. H. S. Fletcher, Mrs. Blix, Mrs. Mowbdy, Mrs. A. D. Bell, Mrs. Kearton.

The Association tenders its grateful thanks to the Art Section for their generous gift of a number of pictures for the decoration of headquarters.

YE OLD ENGLISH FAYRE

There will be a meeting of the Fayre Committee at Headquarters on Thursday, June 14. Section representatives and stall holders with their helpers are invited to attend and tea will be served at 4.30 p.m.

LITERARY COMPETITION

Entries for the competition will be received up to Friday, June 8, instead of June 4, as previously stated.

UNPAID SUBSCRIPTIONS

Reminders are being sent out to those members who have not yet paid their subscriptions and members are asked to bear this in mind when making out the amounts due to the Association.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

It would save much labor and confusion at Headquarters if members making a change of address would notify the same to the Secretary as soon as possible.

REFRESHMENTS

Cool drinks as well as tea, cocoa and bovril may now be obtained at headquarters.

Will those members requiring a light tiffin during the hot weather send in their names to the Secretary?

DRAMATIC SECTION

Owing to the great demand for tickets for "Alice-sit-by-the-Fire," a second performance will be give at the Country Club on Wednesday next, June 6, at 9.15 p.m. Tickets at $2 each may be obtained at Moutrie's, B. W. A. Headquarters, Country Club, and from Committee Members of the Section.

PASSION

THE MOST GIGANTIC OF ALL SPECTACULAR PHOTOPLAYS.

TOWN HALL

Shanghai, Monday June 4th, 1923

FRITZ KREISLER

Two Grand Concerts Before Departure for Europe

Booking at Moutrie & Co.

Prices: $6, $4, $3

Direction: A. STROK

59164 J 3

Provision Prices In Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on May 29, 1923.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	16-30
Mutton	,,	18-30
Pork	,,	30-40
Veal	,,	24-35
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	20-25
Cod	,,	16-20
Mandarin	,,	30-40
Mackerel	,,	20-25
Pomfret	,,	20-25
Salmon	,,	20-25
Sambi	,,	25-30
Soles	,,	20 25
Whitebait	,,	none

Game Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Eggs	per doz.	20-25
Fowl	each	30-35
Geese	,,	$1.00-$1.20
Hare	,,	none
Partridge	,,	none
Pheasant	,,	none
Pigeons	,,	20-25
Plover	,,	none
Quail	,,	none
Snipe	,,	12-14
Teal	,,	none
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Woodcock	each	50-60
Wild Duck	,,	none
Duck	,,	80-$1.00
Wild Pigeon	,,	none
Fruits		
Apricots	per lb.	10-12
Apples	,,	40-45
Banana	,,	10-12
Chestnuts	,,	none
Melons	each	none
Cherries	per lb.	none
Cocoanuts	each	18-20
Figs	per lb.	none
Grape fruit	each	20-25
Lemons	,,	8-10
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	15 25
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Oranges	,,	$1.20-$1.30
Peaches	per lb.	none
Persimmons	,,	none
Pechoe		none
Plums	,,	8-10
Pumeloes	each	35-40
Pineapples		none
Strawberries	per lb.	10-15
Wainuts	,,	12-15

Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	10-12
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	10-12
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Broad Beans	per lb.	3-4
Cabbage	each	5-10
Celery	per bunch	3-4
Carrots	,,	5-6
Cauliflower	each	15-20
Egg plant	per lb.	10-12
French Beans	,,	10-12
Peas	,,	6-8
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	3-4
Mushrooms	per lb.	60-80
Onions	,,	3-4
Potatoes	per picul	$3.50-$4.00
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Radishes	,,	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	,,	12-15
Turnips	per bunch	2-3

Fuel		
Fire wood	per 40 bundles	$1.00
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 19.50
Horse Coal	,,	17.25

E. Kilner,
Chief Instector.

ISIS THEATRE

To-Night! At 7 and 9:15 To-Night!

PEACOCK PICTURES presents

HENRY B. WALTHALL and MARY ADEN

in

"PARTED CURTAINS"

A powerful and absorbing drama of love, treachery and sacrifice staged amid the beauty of society and the slums of New York.

ROMANCE! PATHOS! SUSPENSE! DRAMA!

LARRY SEMON in his comedy special

"THE SPORTSMAN"

No Advance in Admission Prices

Monday and Tuesday at 7 and 9:15

For Two Nights Only

Elinor Field and Truman Van Dyke

in

"THE JUNGLE GODDESS"

The Last Three Episodes, 6 parts

Hand to hand battles with ferocious jungle beasts—sinister intrigue among the savage tribes of beast worshippers of the Dark Continent. Dangerous leaps, furious dashes for life—unending thrills in the greatest wild animal picture the world has ever seen.

See The Ending, It's Full of Thrills

Box Seat $1, Dress Circle 60cts, Stall 40cts

MATINEE TO-DAY AT 3 p.m.

MARIE PREVOST in

"DON'T GET PERSONAL"

"The Jungle Goddess" Episodes 11 & 12

OLYMPIC THEATRE

THURSDAY, June 7th 9.15 p.m.

BALLET

MADAME K. M. Koulichevskaya

Presents a Programme

of

CLASSICAL and CHARACTER

DANCING

by the

Shanghai Ballet School

The Final Performance Before Closing School for the Season

Booking at Moutrie's $3, $2 and $1

ASTOR HOUSE GRILL

TEA DANSANT

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FIVE

DINNER-DANCE EVERY EVENING COMMENCING AT EIGHT-THIRTY

RESERVATIONS.....NORTH TWO-HUNDRED

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

EMPIRE THEATRE

On Sun., June 3rd. AT 7.15 P.M.

The King of Serials

EP. 9th and 10th **"BRANDED FOUR"** In 4 Parts AT 9.15 P.M.

EXTRA SPECIAL PROGRAMME

ADOLPH ZUKOR presents

GEORGE FITZMAURICE

PRODUCTION

"ON WITH THE DANCE"

SEE—

The intrigues in the architect's tower

Scenes in an "after hours" jazz palace.

The dance of the masked Dance.

The poisoning of happy love by a beautiful, jealous Russian.

The amazing revenge of a jilted light-o-love The escapades of a butterfly wife

The shot at a rival that ends the "fools dance."

The butterfly's startling confession in court to save a man.

But another man was rich—willing to spend on a pretty woman who would play his game Her answer was. "ON with the DANCE!"

Come and see what happened!—

MATINEE

TO-DAY June 3rd at 3.15 p.m. "ON WITH THE DANCE"

VICTORIA THEATRE

To-night To-night at 9.15 p.m.

They overpowered the new watchman, battered in the huge door and thought the coast was clear. But when they tried to touch the money they found someone waiting for them—someone who could shoot the date out of a dime in mid-air.

The police came but "Big Bill" didn't need them—finished the job before they got there. Come to see the fight of the man who loves children and animals and who thinks a horse is pretty near human.

—MATINEE—

TODAY at 3.15 p.m.

Dustin Farnum in

"NORTH OF 53"

And "BRANDED FOUR"

Episodes 11th & 12th in 4 Parts

ISIS THEATRE

Commencing Wednesday, June 6th, And For Five Nights, At 7 p.m. and 9.15 p.m.

A SWIFTLY-MOVING ROMANCE OF HATE AND HEROISM — A STORY OF CHIVALRY AND FAMILY HONOR

PEACOCK MOTION PICTURE CORPORATION presents

"ALL THE BROTHERS WERE VALIANT"

BEN AMES WILLIAMS' GREAT SEA STORY — METRO'S LATEST 1923 SPECIAL PRODUCTION

with Billie Dove, Malcolm MacGregor and Lon Chaney in the Cast

A WOMAN ON A SHIP

She's a supercargo of trouble, seafaring men believe.

The superstition certainly holds good in "All The Brothers Were Valiant"

HIS BRIDE IN HIS BROTHER'S ARMS

Why didn't Joe Shore fight?

Why didn't he have Mark put in irons?—as captain he could.

Why did he seem so unworthy of his forefathers:

"All The Brothers Were Valiant"

IT IS A BRILLIANT PICTURE, VASTLY SATISFYING TO ALL WHO ADMIT THAT THEY'RE STILL YOUNG ENOUGH TO BE ABLE TO ENJOY ROMANCE AND EXCITEMENT

Admission Prices: Box Seat $1.00, Dress Circle 60 cts., Stall 40 cts.

FOUR BANKS HERE UNITE TO LAUNCH SAVINGS SOCIETY

The Joint Savings Society of the Yienyieh - Kincheng - Continental - China & South Sea Banks were opened for business yesterday at 3 Hankow Road. Although established by the four banks as a joint enterprise, it is an independent organisation entirely separated from the four banks proper in its business transaction. Two other branches will be simultaneously opened on Tientsin and Hankow, while all the officers of the four allied Banks in the different localities have been appointed as its agencies.

Both the repayment of deposits and the payment of interest at the rate of 7 percent p. a. on all kinds of savings have been guaranteed by the four Banks whose aggregate capital runs over $20, 000,000. Furthermore, all depositors are entitled to share in declarations.

For the time being, three kinds of Savings will be instituted:

(1) Fixed Savings Certificate issued against the deposit of $50 or multiples thereof, for a period of two years. Specially adapted for short-term savings.

(2) Monthly Savings Certificate issued against the monthly deposit of $1, or multiples thereof, for twenty five successive months. Term: 25 full months from date of deposit. Specially suited for laying aside a small sum each month and getting back a handsome amount afterwards.

(3) Long-Term Savings Certificate issued against the deposit of $50, or multiples thereof, for a period of ten years, both interest and dividends to be compounded annually. Specially suited for old age pensions and provisions for children's education, marriage, etc The following figures will be of particular interest:

$1,000 at 7 percent for 10 years will yield including principal $1,967.

Add: 3 percent Dividend p.a. will yield including principal $2,593.

Add: 4 percent dividend p.a. will yield including principal $3,239.

Add: 5 percent dividend p.a. will yield including principal $3,106.

Loans may be secured upon the Savings Certificates on favorable terms in case the holder has some urgent need for funds before the expiration of the stipulated term.

The accounts of the Society will be audited semi-annually by a recognized firm of public accountants whose report will be publicly made known.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin for Hankow: Mrs. Vander Klaauw, Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Passmore.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking for Ningpo: Mrs. R. H. Parker, Bishop and Mrs. Moule, Messrs. L. C. Hylbert, M. D. Envank, Z. K. Vong.

Per C.N. s.s. Shengking for Tungchow: Mr. and Mrs. Lehsing; for Hankow: Mr. C. C. Canington.

Per C.N. s.s. Chihli for Hongkong: D. H. Ormond.

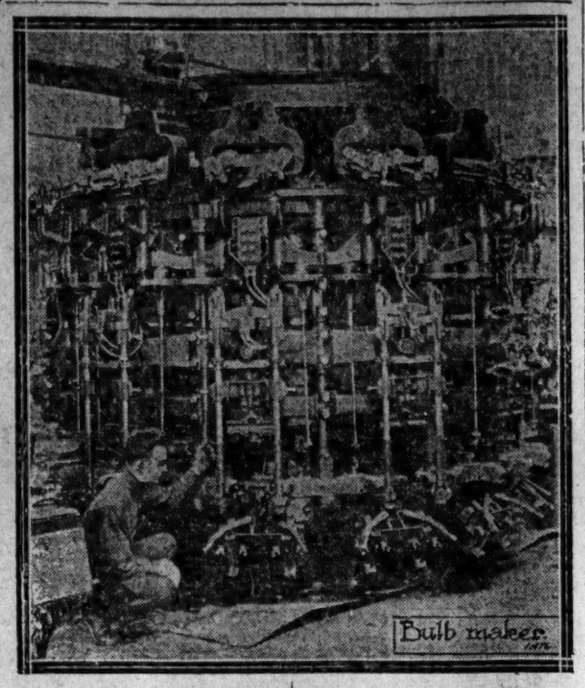
Per C.N. s.s Shantung for Tsingtao: Miss L. Hiron, Mrs. Z. E. Briggs and child, Messrs. Th. Haaning, Dickson, P. C. Denroche.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow for Weihaiwei: Mrs. F. B. O'Dogherty, Mrs. T. Carr Ramsey, Mrs. L. J. Hughes and two infants, Mrs. and Miss Shaw, Mrs. R. Brown & two children, Mrs. Green Smith; for Chefoo: Mr. H. Quelch, Mrs. T. H. Winters, Mrs. Crockett; for Tientsin: Mr. and Mrs. G. D. McIlraith, Mrs. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Grain, Messrs. S. Sherington, Faux, Loke, S. K. Lam, S. S. Chow, Loo Kukji, W. T. Alexander.

Per Adl. O. Line s.s. President Jackson for Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. R. Ditecheim, Mrs. R. Ross, Masters W. J. and R. Ross, Messrs Chan Chen-pang, Leung Chen-ling, Cheong Lee, A. P. Bery, Jose Shu-ten, Lee Own-lung, Kwei Ming-hsu, Kum Fan-chen; for Manila: Mrs. G. Bense, Miss Majorie King, Miss Irene West, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Trotter, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hildalgo, Masters R. J. and A. R. Gildalgo, Miss R. D. Hildalgo, Mr. and Mrs. Cairns, Miss A. Thompson, Rev. C. N. Magill, Mrs. R. Magill, Mrs. B. Osborn, Messrs. E. G. Osborn, Geo. Bames, Louis P. Koster, Eddo, A. J. Stanley, R. W. Hillbourne, Frank B. Amos, H. M. Kenyon, C. D. Edmunds, H. G. Miller, F. T. Smith, I. B. Planas, F. Carroll, Mrs. A. B. Carroll, Mrs. F. W. Pogue, Misses A. Thuman, L. Mountain, J. Jackson, Mrs. E. F. Denroche, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Hayden, Mr. and Mrs. M. and Miss D. McKenzie, Mrs. B. B. Gilmore, Mrs. M. Laing.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsin Kiangteen for Ningpo: Messrs. H. L. Gould, A. Viola Smith, Koo Starr.

Mechanical Giant Of Lamp Industry



THIS machine, containing more than 14,000 parts, is used for blowing incandescent lamp bulbs and has a working capacity of 50,000 a day. It is used by the General Electric Company at its Schenectady (New York) plant.

TOWN HALL

Two Grand Violin Recitals by

FRITZ KREISLER

Monday June 4th, 1923 at 9.15 p.m.

PROGRAMME

1st Concert

1 CONCERTO A. Minor *Viotte*
Moderato
Adagio
Finale
2 SCOTCH FANTASY *Bruch*
Adagio
Scherzo-Andante
Finale
3 *a*) Farewell to Cuchullin *Old Irish Air*
b) Waltz A. Minor *Brahms*
c) Humoresque *Dvorak-Kreisler*
d) Polichinelle (Serenade) *Kreisler*
e) Bohemian Fantasy *Smetana*

2nd Concert

1 SONATA A. Major *Cesar Franck*
Allegretto ben Moderato
Allegretto Fantasia
Allegretto poco Mosso
2 CONCERTO No. 2 *Wieniawski*
Allegro Moderato
Romanza
Allegro All Zingara
3 *a*) Chanson Meditation *Cottenet*
b) La Gitana *Kreisler*
c) Hindoo Chant (from SADKO) *Rimsky-Korsakoff*
d) Rondino on a theme by Beethoven *Kreisler*
e) Midnight Bells Vienna Melody *Heuberger*

At the piano Michael Raucheisen

Direction : **A. STROK**

KLIM

Powdered Dry Whole Milk

Makes Healthy, Happy Babies

APOLLO THEATRE

45 N. Szechuen Rd.
Tel. N. 381.
Booking at Robinson's Piano Company

TO-NIGHT and MON., TUES.

at 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.

CHARLES CHAPLIN

IN

"The PILGRIM"

The Management of the APOLLO Theatre is extending the run of this record film

FOR TWO MORE DAYS

as requested by the numerous patrons, who wish to see "the king of humorists" once more in "The PILGRIM", as well as by those whom we were unable to accomodate with seats during the successful run of this truly wonderful picture.

TO-DAY. AT 3. P.M.

BEBE DANIELS in "NANCY from NOWHERE" The great fight between TED (KID) LEWIS and ROLAND TODD.

The wilds of far-off Africa conquered with gun and camera in Mr. Ford's tin chariot.

The Zoological Zodiac of the Zones.

The Last and Authoritative record of the Kingdom of Beasts—soon fated to disappear and become a memory.

HUNTING BIG GAME IN AFRICA WITH GUN and CAMERA

10 GREAT REELS

APOLLO THEATRE

COMMENCING

Wednesday, June 6th and Ending Sunday, June 10th
at 9.15 p.m.

MATINEES

Friday, Saturday and Sunday
at 5.30 p.m.

Nothing Like It On Earth!

Carl Laemmle presents H.A.SNOW'S

HUNTING BIG GAME IN AFRICA

WITH GUN AND CAMERA

SEE *WHAT THE CAMERA CAUGHT*

A devastating stampede of trumpeting elephants charging the camera.

A ferocious leopard hurls itself at the dauntless picture hunters.

An enraged rhinocerous charges headlong into the eye of the camera.

An astounding thrilling spectacle of elephants in the crater of an extinct volcano.

Hundreds of marvelous Impala in their flight actually leap over the highest trees.

Disturbed with her cubs a man-eating lioness caught in a ten-foot close-up.

The wart hog — the pansy bonehead of the forest — charges headlong into a flivver with unexpected results — and for once the Ford isn't rattled.

Upward of a million Jackass Penguins disport themselves in the sea.

This is the same amazing spectacle that packed 'em in for three months at the Lyric Theatre, New York, at regular theatre prices!

UNIVERSAL PICTURES

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGYUNG, Captain Smith, will leave on Sunday, June 3, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LOONGWO, 3,925 Tons, Captain Holmwood, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, June 5, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LUENHO, 2,868 Tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Old Ningpo Wharf on Thursday, June 7, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. SUIWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, June 8, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. TUCKWO, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, June 12, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passage Departments.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG & SINGAPORE.—O.S.K.'s Cargo Str. HAMBURG MARU, 12,000 tons, Captain J. Nishida, will be despatched from the O.S.K. buoy on June 3, at ——— For Freight apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA. No. 2 Canton Road, Phone 4234.

HONGKONG DIRECT.—The O.S.K.'s Cargo & Passenger Str. ALABAMA MARU, 20,000 tons, Capt. T. Yamaguchi, will be despatched from the O.S.K. Y'poo Wharf on June 3. For Freight or Passage, apply to, THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road, Phone. C. 4234.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. SHINYO MARU, 22,000 tons, Captain M. Jin, will be despatched on Sunday, June 3. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 9:30 a.m. For passage apply to TOYO KISEN KAISHA, No. 71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. Tel. No. 3229-3230.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. HAEAN Captain Taylor will leave on Sunday morning, June 3. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The Steamer HSIN KIANGTEEN, Captain Randbye will leave on Tuesday, June 5, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WENCHOW.—The Str. FEICHING, Capt. Manley, will leave on Tuesday morning, June 5. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Str. HSINCHANG, Captain Newburgh will leave on Sunday morning, June 3. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. HSINMING, Captain Wallace, will leave on Tuesday morning, June 5. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NEWCHWANG DIRECT.—The Str. TOONAN, Capt. Nielson, will leave on Tuesday morning, June 5. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. KWANGLEE, Capt. Stewart, will leave on Tuesday morning, June 5. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration steamer KAIPING, Captain R. Macfarlane, will be despatched on June 5. Tender for passengers leave Customs Jetty at 9:30 a.m. on Tuesday. This steamer is fitted with WIRELESS, has extra Stateroom with steam heaters, electric light and fans, also smoking room and spacious promenade deck. Excellent table provided. For Freight and Passage, apply to the Agent, 32 Jinkee Road, Phone Central 317.

TSINGTAU, TIENTSIN AND DAIREN.—The O.S.K.'s Cargo and Passenger Str. FUKUKEN MARU, 5,000 Tons, Captain H. Egusa, will be despatched from the O.S.K. Y'poo Wharf on June 6, at ——— For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road, Phone C. 4234.

TIENTSIN Direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the steamer KWANGPING on June 7, 1923. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 32 (late 1) Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 317.

For Foreign Ports

VANCOUVER, B. C., via KOBE YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B. C.—The Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited s.s. EMPRESS OF CANADA will leave Woosung on Monday, June 4. The tender will leave the Customs Jetty with Passengers and Hand Baggge only at 6 p.m. on Monday. For Passage, apply to A. H. TESSIER, Palace Hotel Building, 19a Bund, Phone C. 182. For Freight, apply to N. LEES SMITH, corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Phoe C. 181.

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. VIA DAIREN, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. HAWAII MARU, Captain T. Suruga, will be despatched on June 7. at ——— For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP AND BREMEN VIA HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.—The O. S. K.'s Cargo Steamer AMUR MARU, 15,000 tons, Captain S. Arai, will be despatched from the O.S.K. Buoy on Thursday, June 7, at ——— For Freight, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA. No. 2 Canton Road, Telephone No. 4234.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and baggage on board the T.K.K. s.s. **Shinyo Maru,** for Hongkong will leave the Customs Jetty at 9:30 a.m.

TOMORROW

The tender Alexandra conveying passengers and hand baggage on board the C.P.S. s.s. **Empress of Canada,** for Vancouver via Kobe and Yokohama will leave the Customs Jetty at 6 p.m.

Tuesday, June 5, 1923

The tender conveying passengers and baggage on board the K.M.A. s.s. **Kaiping,** for Chinwangtao will leave the Customs Jetty at 9:30 a.m.

Friday, June 8, 1923

The tender conveying passengers and hand baggage ton board ed M.M. s.s. **Cordillere,** for Marseilles will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

Shipping Items

RIVER PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangteen left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang left Hongkong on Thursday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Taisang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Yusang left Hongkong on Friday and is due in Shanghai via Swatow on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Wingsang will leave Hongkong today and is due in Shanghai via Swatow on Thursday, June 7.

The C.M. s.s. Yushun left Amoy for native customs on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Szechuen will leave Hongkong on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Taishun left Hongkong on Friday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi will leave Foochow this morning and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The O.S.K. s.s. Fukuken Maru, from Formosa, left Foochow Friday morning and is due in Shanghai this morning. The steamer will dock at the M. B. K. Wharf, Pootung, and is to sail for Tsingtao, Tientsin and Dairen next Wednesday.

NORTHERN PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Cheongshing left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei, Tsingtau, Hongkong and Canton on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin on Thursday and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.

The I-C. s.s. Fooshing is due in Shanghai from Tsingtao tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Taksang left Tientsin for Newchwang and Shanghai on Friday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kiangping left Chinwangtao on Thursday and is due at Woosung today.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien will leave Tientsin today and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung will leave Tsingtao on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The D.K.K. s.s. Sakaki Maru is due in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao tomorrow morning and will dock at the Whangpoo Wharf. The steamer is to sail for Tsingtao and Dairen at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The K.M.A. s.s. Wugo Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao on Thursday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kwangping left Chinwangtao on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

JAPAN PORTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru is due in Shanghai from Osaka, Kobe and Moji today and will dock at the N. Y. K. Mail Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Shanghai Maru is due in Shanghai from Nagasaki tomorrow morning and will dock at the Wayside Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru is due in Shanghai from Yokohama and Yokkaichi next Wednesday and will dock at the Wayside Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru is due in Shanghai from Osaka, Kobe and Moji next Wednesday and will dock at the N.Y.K. Mail Wharf.

INDIAN LINES

The P. & O. s.s. Sicilia was expected to leave Bombay for Shanghai via ports yesterday.

The B.I. s.s. Japan which arrived in Shanghai from Calcutta on Friday, will sail for the same port via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo on Tuesday.

The P. & O. s.s. Sicilia left Bombay for Shanghai via ports on Thursday, May 31, at noon.

EUROPEAN LINES

The P. & O. s.s. Malwa left London at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon, May 11, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on June 20.

The P. & O. s.s. Khiva left London on Friday, May 25, at 3 o.m. and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via ports on July 4.

The S. E. s.s. Formosa, from Gothenburg, left Suez on May 19 and is due in Shanghai on June 16.

The Glen Line m.v. Glentara is due in Shanghai from London on Thursday.

The N.D.L. s.s. Schlesien, left Singapore on Thursday, May 24, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai tomorrow.

The M.M. s.s. Cordillere will leave Shanghai for Marseilles via ports on Friday, June 8, and the tender with outgoing passengers will leave the French Mail jetty at 3 o'clock that afternoon.

The P. & O. s.s. Sardinia left Yokohama on Friday and arriving in Shanghai on Wednesday, June 6. The vessel is to be dispatched for London via ports on Saturday, June 9.

The P. & O. s.s. Devanha, from London on April 27, was expected to leave Hongkong yesterday noon and arriving to Shanghai next Tuesday.

The Norwegian, Africa and Australia Line s.s. Tana, from Christiania and ports, left Singapore on Thursday, May 31, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on June 10.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Teiresias, from Liverpool and ports, left Hongkong at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon and is due to arrive in Shanghai about 7 o'clock this morning.

The P. & O. s.s. Kashmir is due to leave London next Friday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via ports on July 18.

The M.M. s.s. Chili, from Marseilles on May 4 with mail, will leave Saigon at 6 o'clock this morning and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Saturday, June 9.

The Glen Linea m.v. Glentara, from London, left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai last Wednesday, May 30.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Adrastas left Dairen for Tsingtao on Thursday.

The Ben Line s.s. Benavon, from London via ports, left Singapore on May 29 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on June 11.

The P. & O. s.s. Nankin which left Shanghai on April 14, arrived in London at 5 p.m. May 28.

AMERICAN LINES

The S. & B. s.s. West Ivan is due in Shanghai from San Francisco and Los Angeles on June 8 and will sail for Hongkong, Manila and Singapore the following day.

The Prince Line s.s. Gaelic Prince is due to arrive in Shanghai from New York via Panama on June 10.

The Prince Line s.s. Roman Prince is due to arrive in Shanghai from New York via Panama on June 11.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. Montague is due in Shanghai from Portland, Oregon, on June 12 and will sail for the same port via Hongkong and Manila on June 17.

The C.P.S.-s.s. Empress of Australia was due to leave Vancouver on Thursday and arriving in Shanghai via Yokohama and Kobe on June 17.

The P.M. s.s. President Wilson was due to leave San Francisco on Thursday and arriving in Shanghai via Honolulu, Yokohama and Kobe on June 20.

The P.M. s.s. President Pierce, from San Francisco on May 17, should arrive at Yokohama from Honolulu on Friday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on June 6.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. West Jena is due in Shanghai from Portland, Oregon on June 19 and will sail for the same ports via Hongkong and Manila on June 21.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Jefferson which sailed from Seattle on May 26, should arrived at Yokohama next Thursday and is expected in Shanghai on June 12.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Grant is due to leave Seattle next Thursday and arriving in Shanghai via Yokohama and Kobe on June 24.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Russia which arrived at Woosung from Vancouver yesterday afternoon, sailed for Hongkong last night.

The T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru arrived at Woosung from San Francisco yesterday afternoon and will sail for Hongkong today. The tender with outgoing passengers will leave the Customs jetty at 9:30 a.m.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President McKinley is due in Shanghai from Hongkong Tuesday afternoon and will dock at the China Merchants' Central Wharf about 3 o'clock. The liner will sail for Seattle via Kobe and Yokohama at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

The C. P. S. s. s. Empress of Canada is due at Woosung from Hongkong tomorrow afternoon and sailing for Vancouver via Kobe and Yokohama in the night. The tender with incoming passengers is expected at the Customs jetty about 5 o'clock, and the outgoing tender with passengers and hand baggage will leave at 6 p.m. Heavy baggage should be delivered to the Company's godown before 11 a.m. today.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

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	Leave Shanghai	Arrival Seattle
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	June 6	June 22
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	June 18	July 4
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	June 30	July 16
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	July 12	July 28
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	July 24	Aug. 9

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FOR HONGKONG AND MANILA

	Leave Shanghai
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	June 14
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	June 26
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	July 8
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	July 20

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EMPRESS OF CANADA

SAILS FOR VANCOUVER

MONDAY, JUNE 4

Despatching tender leaves Customs Jetty at 6 p.m.

	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Vancouver		Leave Shanghai	Arrive Vancouver
E/Canada	June 4	June 18	E/Australia	Aug. 27	Sept. 1
E/Russia	June 16	July 2	E/Asia	Sept. 8	Sept. 2
E/Australia	July 2	July 18	E/Canada	Sept. 24	Oct. 8
E/Asia	July 14	July 30	E/Russia	Oct. 6	Oct. 2
E/Canada	July 30	Aug. 13	E/Australia	Oct. 22	Nov.
E/Russia	Aug. 11	Aug. 27			

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TO HONGKONG DIRECT

EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA ..... June 17

EMPRESS OF ASIA ..... June 9

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TRANS-PACIFIC PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

(Via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu)

S.S. President Cleveland ..... June 9
S.S. President Pierce ..... June 23
S.S. President Taft ..... July 7
S.S. President Lincoln ..... July 21
S.S. President Taft ..... Aug 4

FOR HONGKONG and MANILA

S.S. President Pierce ..... June 8
S.S. President Wilson ..... June 22
S.S. President Lincoln ..... July 6
S.S. President Taft ..... July 28
S.S. President Cleveland ..... Aug 3

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U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST SEQUANA" last half June

For Hongkong, Philippine Islands and Singapore:

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST IVAN" June 9
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST SEQUANA" last half June

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SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Korea Maru via Nagasaki	June 8
Shinyo Maru, via Nagasaki	June 21
Siberia Maru, via Dairen	July 3
Taiyo Maru via Nagasaki	July 19

SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG

Shinyo Maru	June 3
Siberia Maru	June 18
Taiyo Maru,	June 30

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N.Y.K.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR JAPAN
Shanghai Maru .....June 5
Yamashiro Maru .....June 6
Nagasaki Maru .....June 8
Kumano Maru .....June 9
Atsuta Maru .....June 10
Shang Lai Maru ....June 12

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND VANCOUVER
Yokohama Maru ....June 30

FOR SOUTH AMERICA Via Durban, and Cape Town From Kobe.
Kawachi Maru .....June 11

FOR EUROPE
Kamo Maru .....June 16
*Tatsuno Maru .....June 18
Katori Maru .....June 30

FOR AUSTRALIA, from Hongkong.
Tango Maru .....June 20

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON via San Francisco and Panama
*Mayebashi Maru .....June 9

FOR HONGKONG
Yokohama Maru .....June 13

*For Cargo

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Local Freight Dept. 11. 12. 13
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ANGERS	20th April	28th May	8th June
CHILI	4th May	10th June	22nd June
PORTHOS	18th May	24th June	6th July
ANGKOR	1st June	8th July	20th July
CHAMBORD	15th June	22nd July	3rd August
			17th August

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North and South China Line

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U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST KEATS" ..... May 31

From Portland, Ore. U. S. A.

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WAWALONA" ..... May 31
U.S.S.B. S.S. "MONTAGUE" ..... June 12
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST JENA" ..... June 19

For Portland via Hongkong and Manila

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WAWALONA" ..... June 2
U.S.S.B. S.S. "MONTAGUE" ..... June 17
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST JENA" ..... June 21

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE. For London, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp and Bremen.

S.S. "AMUR MARU" ..... June 7

FOR NEW YORK. Via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama

S.S. "SHUNKO MARU" ..... June 25

FOR TACOMA & SEATTLE. Via Dairen, Japan Ports.

S.S. "HAWAII MARU" ....(Via Dairen) .... June 7
S.S. "ALABAMA MARU" ..(Direct to Kobe) ...June 19

FOR HONGKONG

S.S. "ALABAMA MARU" (Direct to H'kong) June 3
S.S. "ARABIA MARU" ....(Direct to Manila) .June 21

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS. Tientsin and Dairen

S.S. "FUKUKEN MARU" ..(Via Tsingtao) ....June 6
S.S. "SIKYO MARU" .....(Via Tsingtao) ....June 20

FOR FORMOSA. For Keelung and Takao via Foochow.

S.S. "KOHOKU MARU" ..... June 9

FOR JAPAN. Via Dairen

S.S. "ARGUN MARU" ..... July 6

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Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, JUNE 3, 1923

(The night tide are higher than the day tides, they are about equal at 4 and 5 o'clock).

Approximate rise, at spring 4¼ h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at spring 8⅛ h; at neaps, 7½ h.

Time	Range	Time	Range
2h. 44m.	9ft. 9in.	3h. 7in.	7ft. 3in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship

(The night tides are higher than the day tides).
Approximate rise, 5½ h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M.		P.M.	
H.	M.	H.	M.
1	48	2	10

Time of Moonrise, Moon set, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
10.37 p.m.	8.51 a.m.	4h. 58m.	6h. 58m.	4h. 13m.	7h. 43m.

Mean Barometric Pressure.
June 29.73 in.
755.1 mm.

P. & O.

British India (Apcar) and E. & A. S.S. Lines

Future Sailings for	Steamship	Sailing about
Marseilles, London, Antwerp—via Hongkong, Straits, Ceylon and Egypt. *Also calls at Bombay.	SARDINIA	*June 9
	*DELLA	June 23
	*MALWA	July 7
	DEVANHA	July 21
Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits and Colombo.	DELTA	June 23
	SICILIA	June 26
	MALWA	July 7
Calcutta—via Kobe.	JAPAN	June 5
Calcutta—from Hongkong via Singapore and Penang.	JAPAN	June 22nd
	TAKADA	July 9
Sydney and Melbourne—from Hongkong.	ARAFURA	July 7
	ST. ALBANS	Aug. 4
	EASTERN	Sept. 1st

*P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.s tickets interchangeable.

Steamers and Dates liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.

For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Agents, Union Building, 1 Canton Rd.

Telephones: General: Central 169
Passage: Central 2510
Freight: Central 2069

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REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC and NEW YORK FREIGHT SERVICE

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S.S. "STUART DOLLAR" July

OR NEW YORK via HONGKONG, MANILA SINGAPORE, and SUEZ CANAL

S.S. "M. S. DOLLAR" about June 5
S.S. "VIRGINIA DOLLAR" last half June
S.S. "ROBERT DOLLAR" July

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THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

ROBERT DOLLAR BUILDING.
1 Canton Road, Telephone Central Nos. 6373 6373 and 6374

Meteorological Reports

June 3, 1923.

SICCAWEI

Sun rises today at 4.58
Sun sets today at 18.57

	May 30.		May 31.	
Barometer (inches)	29.83	29.90	29.90	29.99
Barometer (variation for 24 hrs. at 32° F. (variation for 12 hrs.	†0.03	†0.06	†0.07	†0.14
Wind—direction	†0.00	†0.05	†0.07	†0.09
Wind—miles per hour	ESE	E	NNE	NNE
Temperature (Fahr.)	9.9	14.3	6.8	9.3
Humidity %	66°3	63°3	63°5	64°9
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	94	98	98	84
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	10	10	10	10
	0.07	0.23	0.07	0.00

May 30.

SICCAWEI ABRIDGED REPORT		Jan. 1923	24 hrs. Variation	Previous average same period
Total rainfall, since Jan. 1 to midnight before last (inches)		29.85	0.00	29.83
Temperature (Fahr.)	(Min. 59°7) (Max. 68°4)	64°0	—0°6	69°7
Rainfall (inches)		17.22	0.61	14.94

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

June 4	6.00 Vancouver	†E. of Canada	Br. C.P.S.
June 6	— New York via Suez	M. S. Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
June 6	3.00 Seattle	†P. McKinley	Am. Adl. O. Line
June 7	— Seattle	Hawaii Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
June 8	— San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
June 9	— New York via P'ma	Mayebashi	Jap. N. Y. K.
June 9	— San Francisco	†P. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
June 10	— New York via Suez	C. of Pittsburg	Br. J. M. & Co.
June 12	— New York, Boston	Stanley	Am. Adl. O. Line
June 15	— New York via Suez	Roman Prince	Br. Furness
June 16	— Vancouver	†E. of Russia	Br. C.P.S.
June 17	— Portland	Montague	Am. Lumber Co.
June 18	— Seattle	†P. Jackson	Am. Adl. O. Line
June 19	— Seattle	Alabama Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
June 20	— New York via Suez	Keemun	Br. B. & S.
June 21	— Portland, Ore.	West Jena	Am. Lumber Co.
June 21	— San Francisco	†Shinyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
June 23	— San Francisco	†P. Pierce	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
June 25	— New York	Shunko Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
June 25	— New York	Elkton	Am. Adl. O. Line
June 30	— Seattle	†P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line
June 30	— New York via Suez	Diomed	Br. B. & S.
June 30	— Seattle	Yokohama M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 2	— Vancouver	†E. of Australia	Br. C.P.S.
July 3	— San Francisco	Siberia M.	Jap. T.K.K.
July 7	— San Francisco	†P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
July 12	— Seattle	†P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line
July 13	— New York	Hamburg Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
July 14	— Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Br. C.P.S.
July 19	— San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
July 24	— Seattle	†P. Madison	Am. Adl. O. Line
July 21	— San Francisco	†P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co

FOR JAPAN PORTS

June 3	— Nagoya, Y'hama	Aso Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 3	— Kobe	Japan	Br. M.M. & Co
June 5	— Nagasaki	Shanghai M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
June 6	— Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yamashiro M	Jap. N. Y. K.
June 8	— Nagasaki	Nagasaki M	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 9	— Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
June 10	— Kobe, Yokohama	Atsuta Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC

June 3	— Singapore	Hamburg Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
June 4	— Hamburg	Ermland	Ger. H.A. Linie
June 5	— Calcutta	Japan	Br. M.M. & Co.
June 5	— Hamburg	J. of Tokio	Br. J. M. & Co
June 6	— Antwerp, etc.	Eumaeus	Br. B. & S.
June 7	— Hamburg, etc.	Amur Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
June 8	— Rotterdam, etc.	Onderkerk	Dut. H. C. T. Co
June 8	3.00 Marseilles	†Cordillere	Fr. M. M. Cie
June 9	— London	†Sardinia	Br. M.M. & Co
June 9	— Singapore	West Ivan	Am. S. & B.
June 13	— Hamburg, etc.	Adrastus	Br. B. & S.
June 15	— Liverpool, etc.	Phemius	Br. B. & S
June 16	— London, etc.	Kamo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
June 18	— Hamburg, etc.	Tatsuno Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 20	— Rotterdam, etc.	Teiresias	Br. B. & S.
June 23	— Marseilles	†Angers	Fr. M. M. Cie
Jun. 23	— London	†Delta	Br. M.M. & Co
June 23	— Calcutta	Japan	Br. M. M. & Co
June 24	D.L. Singapore	Kiungchow	Br. B. & S.
June 26	— Bombay	Sicilia	Br. M.M. & Co
June 27	— Hamburg, etc.	Machaon	Br. B. & S.
June 27	— Liverpool, etc.	Cyclops	Br. B. & S.
June 28	— Hamburg, etc.	Glenapp	Br. G.L.E.A.
June 30	— London	†Katori Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
July 4	— Hamburg, etc.	Rhesus	Br. B. & S.
July 6	— Marseilles	†Chili	Fr. M. M. Cie
July 7	— London, etc.	†Malwa	Br. M.M. & Co
July 8	— Rotterdam, etc.	Oldekerk	Dut. H. C. T. Co
July 15	— Liverpool, etc.	Ningchow	Br. B. & S.
July 20	— Marseilles	†Porthos	Fr. M. M. Cie
July 21	— London	†Devanha	Br. M.M. & Co.
July 31	— Marseilles	Sarpedon	Br. B. & S
Aug. 3	— Marseilles	†Angkor	Fr. M. M. Cie
Aug. 7	— Rotterdam, etc.	Saleier	Dut. H.C.T. Co.
Aug. 17	— Marseilles	†Chambord	Fr M. M. Cie

FOR AUSTRALIA FROM HONGKONG

June 20	— Melbourne, etc.	†Tanyo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
July 7	— Melbourne, etc.	†Arafura	Br. M.M. & Co.
Aug. 4	— Melbourne, etc.	†St. Albans	Br. M. M. & Co.
Sept. 1	— Melbourne, etc.	†Eastern	Br. M.M. & Co.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

June 3	— Hongkong	Alabama Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
June 3	9.30* Hongkong	Shinyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
June 3	2.00 A. H'kong, C'ton	Luchow	Br. S. & S.
June 3	D.L. S. H'kong, C'ton	Kwongsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
June 3	— Hongkong	Hamburg Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
June 3	— Foochow	Haean	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 4	5.30 Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi. N.S.S.N Co.
June 4	4.45 Ningpo	Hsin Pekins	Br. B. & S.
June 5	5.00 Ningpo	Yungshin	Chi. N.S.S.
June 5	5.00 Ningpo	Hsin Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 5	— Hongkong, Canton	Kwanglee	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 5	— Wenchow	Feiching	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 5	D.L. S. H'kong, C'ton	Soochow	Br. B. & S.
June 7	D.L. A. H'kong, C'ton	Suiyang	Br. B. & S.
June 8	— Hongkong, Manila	P. Pierce	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
June 9	— Hongkong, Manila	West Ivan	Am. S. & B.
June 9	— Keelung, etc.	Kohoku Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
June 13	— Hongkong	Yokohama M	Jap. N. Y. K.
June 14	— Hongkong, Manila	P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line
June 17	— Hongkong, Manila	Montague	Am. Lumber Co.
June 17	— Hongkong	E. of Australia	Br. C. P. S.
June 18	— Hongkong	Siberia Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
June 21	— Manila, H'kong	Arabia M.	Jan. O.S.K.
June 21	— Hongkong, Manila	West Jena	Am. Lumber Co.
June 22	— Hongkong, Manila	P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
June 26	— Hongkong	P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line
June 30	— Hongkong	Taiyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

June 3	2.00 Antung	Kiukiang	Br. B. & S.
June 3	200 Antung	Foochow	Br. B. & S.
June 3	D.L. W. C'foo, T'tsin	Tingsang	Br. J. M. & Co
June 3	D.L. Antung	Esang	Br. J. M. & Co.
June 3	— Tientsin	Hsinchang	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 5	— Newchwang	Toonan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 5	3.00 Newchwang	Ningpo	Br. B & S
June 5	3.00 Tsingtao, Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. D. K. K.
June 5	3.00 Tsingtao	Chekiang	Br. B & S
June 5	3.00 W. C'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.
June 5	9.30* Chinwangtao	Kaiping	Br. K. M. A.
June 5	3.00 Antung	Nanchang	Br. B. & S.
June 5	— Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 6	— Dairen	Fukuken M.	Jap. O.S.K.
June 6	— Dairen, etc.	Fukuken M.	Jap. O. S. K.
June 7	— Tientsin	Kwangping	Br. K. M. A.

FOR RIVER PORTS

June 3	D.L. Pukow	Wosang	Br. J. M. & Co.
June 3	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Changon	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
June 3	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 4	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangshun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 4	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
June 4	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
June 5	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
June 5	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.
June 6	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 6	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br. B. & S
June 7	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 7	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J. M. & Co.
June 7	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S
June 8	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi C.M.S.N. Co.
June 8	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
June 8	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Lmenyi	Br. B & S
June 9	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
June 10	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi C.M.S.N. Co.
June 11	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 11	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.

M. N.—MIDNIGHT D. L.—DAYLIGHT * A.M.
†CARRYING MAIL.

FARES REDUCED

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New return fares during the Summer Season from Vancouver, Victoria and Prince Rupert to Eastern Canada and United States are now in effect.

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The China Press Mail Schedule

TO THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
June 4	4 p.m.	E. of Canada	Vancouver	June 18
June 6	1 p.m.	P. McKinley	Seattle	June 22

TO STRAITS, INDIA & EUROPE VIA SUEZ

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
June 8	2 p.m.	Cordillere	Marseilles	July 17
June 9		Sardinia	Marseilles	July 17

TO NORTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Vladivostok	Daily	11 a.m.	via Harbin
Siberia	Daily	11 a.m.	via Chita
Antung	Today	12.30 p.m.	Kiukiang
Chefoo and Tientsin	June 4	9 p.m.	Hsinming
Tsingtao	June 5	9 p.m.	Taisang
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	June 5	1.30 p.m.	Fengtien
Tsingtao and Dairy	June 5	1.30 p.m.	Sakaki Maru
Tsingtao	June 5	1.30 p.m.	Chekiang

TO SOUTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Hongkong & Canton	Today	7.30 a.m.	Shinyo Maru
Amoy	Today	12.30 p.m.	Luchow
Swatow	June 4	9 p.m.	Soochow
Hongkong & Canton	June 4	9 p.m.	Kwanglee
Wenchow	June 4	9 p.m.	Feiching
Swatow	June 5	9 p.m.	Fooshing
Amoy	June 6	9 p.m.	Suiyang
Hongkong & Canton	June 8	2 p.m.	Cordillere

MISCELLANOUS PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Russia and Europe	Daily	11 a.m.	via Moscow
River ports	Daily	9 p.m.	via Train
Japan ports	June 4	7 p.m.	Shanghai M.
Manila, Australia and N. Zealand	June 4	5 p.m.	Kwanglee
Japan ports	June 5	7 p.m.	Yamashiro M.
Manila, Australia and N. Zealand	June 7	5 p.m.	P. Pierce
Japan ports	June 7	7 p.m.	Nagasaki M.

Steamers Arrived

June 1—Feiching from W'chow
June 2—U'jima M. from Japan
June 2—Yungshin from Ningpo
June 2—H. K'teen from Ningpo
June 2—Kwanglee from H'kong
June 2—Teli from Tsingtao
June 2—Yungshing from N'chwang
June 2—Wosang from Antung
June 2—Hsinming from Tientsin
June 2—Kaiping from C'tao
June 2—Tamba M. from Europe
June 2—Kiangshun from H'kow
June 2—Kutwo from Hankow
June 2—Tatung from Hankow
June 2—Unkai M. 3 from Japan
June 2—Liuhsing from Cruise
June 2—C. of Tokio from H'kod
June 2—Meinan from Ningpo
June 2—Soochow from H'kong
June 2—Alabama M. from U.S.A.
June 2—Fiume L. from H'burg
June 2—Fr. Cr. Colmar from cruise
June 2—Shinyo M. from S. F'cisco
June 2-E. of Russia from V'couver
June 2—Peichang from .....
June 2—Hamburg M. from N.Y.

AUCTION SALES

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AUCTIONS

Favoured with instructions from
C. W. MALKIN ESQ
Will sell by Public Auction within the premises
NO. 18 TIFENG ROAD
(OFF JESSFIELD ROAD)
And Contining
At 2.30 p.m.
On Monday, June 4th, 1923, at 10 a.m.
And Continuing At 2.30 p.m.
THE WHOLE OF THE SUPERIOR AND ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
(In Teakwood and specially designed)
And Requisites
CONTAINED THEREIN

HALL:—Curtains, Carved teak chairs, Blackwood flower stands, Oil Paintings, Pictures, Carved teak framed Oval bevelled Mirror, Chinese Lanterns, Door mats, Teak umbrella stand, Solid teak hall table, Carved teak mahogany stained Hall settee, Step ladder, etc.

STUDY:—Jacobean design Bookcase, Ningpo chairs, Tapestry covered Rocking chair, Wicker chairs, Teak cretonne covered Cosy Corner, Coal scuttle, Lace curtains, Fender, Fire irons, Overmantel, Carved table, Table cover, Blue and white vases, Skin rug, Carved ivory figures, Oil painting, Pictures books etc.

DRAWING ROOM:—Teak Oval centre table, Fire brasses, curtains, flower pots, Palms, Teak Oval table with plate glass top, Glass vases, Doulton ware teapot, Carved teak Silver ware Cabinet, Teak tapestry covered Chairs, Fire screen, Teak writing desk, jardiniere stands, Teak tapestry covered Settees, Music cabinet, Carved Ivory Joss, Imported mahogany coal scuttle, Cushions, Paintings, White bust etc., etc.

DINING ROOM:—Tapestry table cover, Repp curtains, casement curtains, Mats, Fender, Vases Ornaments, E. P. ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Glass ware, Teak fire screen, Solid Teak Sideboard, Dinner wagon, extension dining table Dining Chairs, Side table, Hardwood Spring Couch, Imported Coal Box, English Blue and gold Dinner service, Berkefeld Filter etc., etc.

STAIRS AND LANDING:—Ancient helmets, Swords, Stair carpet, Brass stair rods, Curtains, Table, Cupboard, Flower stands, Matting, Teak marble top mirror back toilet stand, etc.

CONTENTS OF 4 BEDROOMS:—Carved teak framed Mirrors, Sol'd Teak Wardrobe, Carved teak round table, Solid teak Carved double Bedsteads, Chest of drawers, Solid oak carved bevelled mirror back dressing table, Chairs, Hammered brass curb, Pictures, Flower bowls, Carved teak mantel mirrors, Carved Sol'd teak Large Wardrobe, Table, Easy Chairs, Wicker Chairs, White enamelled Cupboard, Embroidered table covers, "Home" Sewing machine, White enamelled iron Bedsteads, Fender, Ningpo chairs, Oak bevelled mirror back Dressing table, Overmantel, Linen, Eider down quilts, Woollen Blankets, Bedspread, etc., etc.

PANTRY & KITCHEN:—Teak Ice cream freezer, Meat safes, Fly traps, New Dover Range, Table, Dresser, Cooking utensils etc. Colgate's Assorted Scent Talcum powder, toilet soap, Monkey soap Chinese Kongs, Tennis Nets, Lawn mower, Garden tools, Plants, Ferns, Palms, Paint, Varnish, Cement, Timber, Toilet paper, Enamelled ware, Jeyes fluid, Floor polish, Brushes, Packing Cases and sundries

also

Oil Paintings
Oil Pen Paintings by Mrs. C. M. Malkin
Old Prints, Engraving & Sketches
Old Helmets & Swords (Waterloo)
Now on view

Favoured with Instructions from
THE CONCERNED
Will sell by Public Auction with the Premises
NO. 25 CHAOUFOONG ROAD,
3rd Floor.
On Monday June 4th,
Commencing at 10 a.m.
THE WHOLE OF THE SUBSTANTIAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES
Including:—

VERANDAH:—2 Canaries with cages, Ice chest, step ladders, meat safe with stand, coir mat, Blinds, Electric light, Good Pictures,

DINING ROOM:—Teak extension Dining table, Oak Dining Chairs with reversible seats, Teak Copper mounted Sideboard, Teak Copper mounted Cellarette, Teak Copper mounted Dinner wagon, Teak Morriss Rocking Chairs, Carved Teak silver-ware cabinet, Double spring Arm chairs, Japanese silk embroidered screen, Teak centre table, side tables, Carved Blackwood flower stands, Brass fire irons, Brass mounted coal box, Brass fender, Teak Glass & Silk Screen, Iron framed marble top table, Large & Small Teak Whatnots, Copper mounted smoking set, Nickel Samovar, Good Pictures, Brass reading lamp, Brass & Porcelain Ornaments, Brass-ware, Glass-ware, Spittoons, Picnic basket complete, Archarena Games, Sword-Stick, Leather straps, small pictures Gramaphone records, M. O. P. inlaid trays, Cabinet Gramaphone, etc.

KITCHEN:—Kitchen dresser, Copper steamer, Porcelain sink, Ice chest Cooking utensils, & etc.

BEDROOM:—Double Wardrobe Brass coat-hangers, Camphor wood chest of drawers, & desk combined. Teak centre table, chairs, Chesterfield Couch with covers, Teak chest of drawers, Teak dressing table with bevelled mirror, Marble top washstand with bevelled mirror, 6-fold Teak Screen, Teak camp bed, night table, small heating stove, oil stove, Toilet set, Chinese blackwood table, reading lamps, Good Pictures, etc.
On View Saturday & Sunday.

IN MIDDLE SALESROOM

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES ETC.
To be sold by Public Auction
On Tuesday June 4th 1923,
Commencing at 10 a.m.
Comprising:—

CHILD'S BRASS COT, Gas cooking stove, Tin trunk, Child's push cart, Electric ceiling fan, Electric iron 200 Volts, Wall clock, Gold wrist watch, Books, MIRROR DOOR WARDROBE, Child's motor car, Commode with pan, Canvas deck chair, Wooden trunk, Large cooking stove, Carpet sweeper, White enamelled iron child's cot, Rocking horse, 9 Pieces Fogurid Italian Trouser presses, White enamelled child's tin bath, Ice cream freezer, Pictures & frames, Crockery, Ornaments, Brass ware etc., etc.

also

A Large assortment of Gent's & Lady's clothing Boots, & shoes, etc., etc,

IN FRONT SALESROCM

On Wednesday, June 6th, 1923,
At 10 a.m.
EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES
Comprising:—

Suit Mahogany stained tapestry covered drawing room furniture, Suite brown polished bedroom furniture 8 pieces, Suite dark stained dining room furniture, Large teak double mirror door wardrobe, Teak mirror back dressing table. Teak chest of drawer, Teak marble top washstand, Rattan furniture, Hat and umbrella stand, Sofa, Roll top desk, Flat top desk, Desk chairs, square and round top tables, Filing cabinets, Typewriter table, Cherry wood lady's Escritoire, Book stands, Pictures, Opera glasses, New Kerosene Compressed Air Fan, Remington typewriter, Enamelled Iron Baths, Electric Ceiling Fan 110 volts. Books, dinner set 52 pieces, Tea set, glassware, E. P. ware, Simmons bedstead with wire and other mattresses, Iron double and single bedsteads with wire and other mattresses, Book case, Spring couch, Arm chair, Aluminium Cooking utensils, Set of golf clubs, Fancy letter paper with envelopes, Carpet and curtain material, etc., etc.

also

New G. E. Oscillating Desk 200v. & 110v. size 16" 12" 9"
New Gent's American Bicycles.

CARGO AUCTION

On Wednesday June 6th, 1923, at 2.30 p.m.
4 Bales Unbleached Manifold Paper, 1 Bale Manila Paper, 20 Cases Steel Butts, Bolts, Handles, Hinges, Hasps and Staples, 15 Dozen Hammer Heads, 10 Dozen Assorted Files, Smooth Flat Nose Pliers, 50 Dozen Pocket Knives, 440 Gross Hair Nets, 5 Cases Coloured Wool, 52 Cards Wool Borders, 3 Cases white Cotton Embroideries, 5 Dozen Leather and Canvass Bags, 2 Cases baby food, 1 Case Butter, Cheese, Herrings, Salmon, Milk, Biscuits, Cherries, Piece-goods and Sundry Samples, etc.,
And
Unused Motor Tyres: 6 All Rubber Outer Covers and 72 Inner Tubes (Various Sizes), 6 Packages Rickshaw Rubber Tyres, 50 Cases "Sun Maid" Raisins.
NOW ON VIEW

Favoured with instructions from
THE CONCERNED
Will sell by Public Auction within the Premises
NO. 13 & 14 BROADWAY (KNOWN AS THE ASTOR GRILL ROOMS)
On Thursday, June 7th 1923,
At 10 a.m.
EXCELLENT DINING ROOM FURNITURE, BAR FIXTURES AND SUNDRIES
Comprising:—

Teak Chairs, Tables, Plush covered settee, Brass cuspidores, Brascoktes, Pictures, LARGE HEAVY TEAK BAR COUNTER WITH LARGE MIRRORS, AND BRASS FOOT RAILS, Stove, Wall clock, Copper water boiler, Hat stand, Large gilt framed mirrors Brass electric floor lamps, Teak flower stands, Round tables, Small dining tables, Mirror back sideboard, Carved cherrywood Silver ware cabinet, E. P. ware, Carpets, etc., Curtains, Carved blackwood marble top stools, Good Pictures, Vases etc., etc.
also

17 4-blade Ceiling Fans
1 Fine tone iron framed piano by Moutrde
1 National Cash Register
On view Wednesday

IN MIDDLE SALESROOM

On Friday, June 8th, 1923, commencing at 10 a.m.
and continuing at 2.30 p.m.
FANCY SPRING AND SUMMER SUITINGS, ETC.
Comprising,

SUIT LENGTHS of Fancy Spring Suitings, Grey Flannel (all wool), Blue serge, White serge, White Gabardine, White Viyella, Grey Viyella, Sunproof coatings, Waterproof overcoatings, Fancy tweed Suitings, White cord (for breeches), Khaki cord (for breeches), Imitation pongee silk, White pique (for waistcoat), Fancy Satin Cloth (for shirts), Stripe shirtings, Fancy vesting, Khaki Viyella (for shirts), White Flannel, Palm Beach Suitings, Hongkong Flannel, Grey Serge Suitings, Black Serge, Stripe serge, Black Serge (with white stripes), Blue Serge (with white stripes), White serge (with white stripes), and New SUMMER SHIRTS.

On View Wednesday.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT

BEAUTIFUL LOUIS XV FURNITURE ETC.
and
EQUIPMENT OF A MODERN DENTAL PARLOUR
Favoured with instructions from
Dr G. de Ferindorge
UNION BUILDING, 1 CANTON ROAD,
Will sell
On Friday June 15th 1923. Commencing at 10 a.m.
Commencing at 10 a.m.

His wonderful and unique Drawing Room furniture made by Mercier, Paris, Gilt laquered Louis XV. Guaranteed wool hand made genuine Aubusson tapestry—one of the finest suites imported into the Far East. Also all his Dental equipment and furniture, the full description of which will be given later.

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The well-known Connoisseur of Shanghai
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Having been favoured with instructions from
THE CONCERNED
Will sell by Public Auction
AT NO. 16 EAST SEWARD ROAD
On Monday June 4th 1923,
Commencing at 10 a.m.
and
Continuing at 2.30 p.m.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS
Comprising:—

HALL:—Hat and umbrella stand, cuckcoo wall clock, pictures, flower stands, palm tree, etc., etc.

DRAWING ROOM:—Carpets, teak bevel-edged mirror overmantle, double spring Chesterfield couch and easy chairs, centre table, sofa, teak jardiniere stands, curtain, brass and porcelain vases and ornaments, wall clocks, stove, brass fender, fire brass, coal box, etc., etc.

DINING ROOM:—Carpets, teak overmantle, iron fender, coal box, teakwood bevel-edged mirror sideboard dinner wagon, dining table and chairs, rattan chairs, silver ware cabinet, E. P., Glass, Crockery, & cutlery ware, pictures, flower stand, cretonne and lace curtains, wall hanging, ornaments, etc., etc.

7 BEDROOMS & BATH ROOMS:—Teak & ashwood mahogany stained and white painted bedroom furniture, linen cupboard, white painted iron double and single bedstead, plush and cretonne covered sofa, easy chair, rattan chairs, round and square tables, fire brasses, pictures, ornaments curtains, wall clocks, porcelain wash plates, enamelled iron bath, porcelain wash basin, cabinet, bentwood chair, etc., etc.

PANTRY AND KITCHEN:—Kitchen table, oak and white painted ice chests, aluminium sauce pans, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

also

One Junker Ruh stove
3 Enamelled iron baths
1 2-blade ceiling fan, 200 volts
4 Electric table fans, 200 volts
1 Gramophone
1 "Dover" kitchen stove

On view Friday, June 1st.

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers, and Coal Merchants

Will sell by Public Auction
within their Salesroom
NO. 40A KIANGSE ROAD
On Tuesday, June 5th 1923
At 10 a.m.
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES
Comprising:—

Mirror back hat and umbrella stand, round, square, and octagon tables, rattan chairs and couches, tapestry covered double spring Chesterfield couches and easy chairs, tapestry covered cosy corner, extension dining table and chairs, E. P., and crockery ware, oak roll and flat top desks, letter file, office chairs, bookcases, bevel-edged mirror back bedroom furniture, double and single iron and wooden bedsteads, sofa, arm chairs, overmantle, electric table fans, pictures, porcelain vases and ornaments, new ice chest, cooking utensils, clothing and sundries, etc., etc.

also

Two chemists Scales
One adding machine
One sewing machine
One white enamelled iron bath
One pair field glasses

On view Monday

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A PHOTOPLAY WITH A MORAL
SHOWS YOU WHAT HAPPENS TO
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T. F. 152

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Our very loveliest summer umbrellas, which we have offered before at $1.50 in new patterns and colors, at $1.00

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The balance of bird cages, all colors and sizes, decorated in jewels, tassels, etc., ...8.00

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Jade Tree Studios Buildings

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Until June 15th
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Obesity, by Electric Baths.
Ladies: from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.
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56873.

Chinese Government Railways,

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE.

NOTIFICATION NO. 332.

TRAIN SERVICES (194-52).

The Administration begs to call the Public's attention to the alteration of our Time Table regarding the time of departures and arrivals of our Through Express Trains No. 1 Down and No. 2 Up, and of our Mail Trains No. 3 Down, and No. 4 Up. Under instructions of the Ministry of Communications the new time table will be put into force from 21st inst., as follows.

MAIL	THROUGH EXPRESS	STATIONS	THROUGH EXPRESS	
3	1		2	
	16.40 dep.	Peking	arr. 1.30	
	20.00 arr.	Tientsin-East	dep. 22.10	
14.35	20.27 dep.	Tientsin-East	arr. 21.30	24.02
14.45	20.37 arr.	Tientsin-Cent.	dep. 21.20	23.52
15.00	20.47 dep.	Tientsin-Cent.	arr. 21.10	23.42
18.21	23.37 dep.	Tsangchow	dep. 18.22	20.28
21.28	2.16 dep.	Techow	dep. 15.55	17.46
0.16	4.40 arr.	Tsinanfu	dep. 13.16	14.47
0.31	4.50 dep.	Tsinanfu	arr. 13.06	14.27
2.51	7.02 dep.	Taianfu	dep. 11.24	12.35
4.50	8.48 arr.	Yenchowfu	dep. 9.15	10.15
5.10	9.03 dep.	Yenchowfu	arr. 8.55	9.55
7.46	11.22 dep.	Lincheng	dep. 6.51	7.32
9.29	13.50 arr.	Hsuchowfu	dep. 5.08	5.24
9.44	13.00 dep.	Hsuchowfu	arr. 4.58	4.31
13.39	16.20 arr.	Pengpu	dep. 1.34	0.36
13.49	16.30 dep.	Pengpu	arr. 1.24	0.11
18.49	20.57 arr.	Pukow	dep. 21.00	18.10

BY ORDER,
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.
Tientsin, 20th May, 1923. 59068 J 3

Whangpoo Conservancy Board

Notification No. 129.

TENDERS FOR TOW-BOAT

Tenders are hereby invited for the construction of one steam tow-boat. General arrangement plan and specifications may be had on application at the offices of the Board, No. 6 Kiukiang Road. Sealed tenders addressed to the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, Shanghai and marked *"Tender for Tow Boat"* must be delivered at the Board's office before noon on June 12th, 1923.
The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
(Signed) H. VON HEIDENSTAM
Engineer-in-Chief.
Shanghai, 1st June, 1923.
59311 J 3

NOTICE

Dr. R. A. Thompson, Optical Specialist, assisted by one of Shanghai's well known Oculists, is now located in Suite 504, 25 Jinkee Road (Chung Foo Bank Building).
T. F. 163

Cercle Sportif Francais

Members and other persons interested are hereby notified that Mr. F. Piloux, former Manager of the Club, having resigned his position, has ceased his functions as from June 1st inst.
59350 J 3

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MAGAZINE

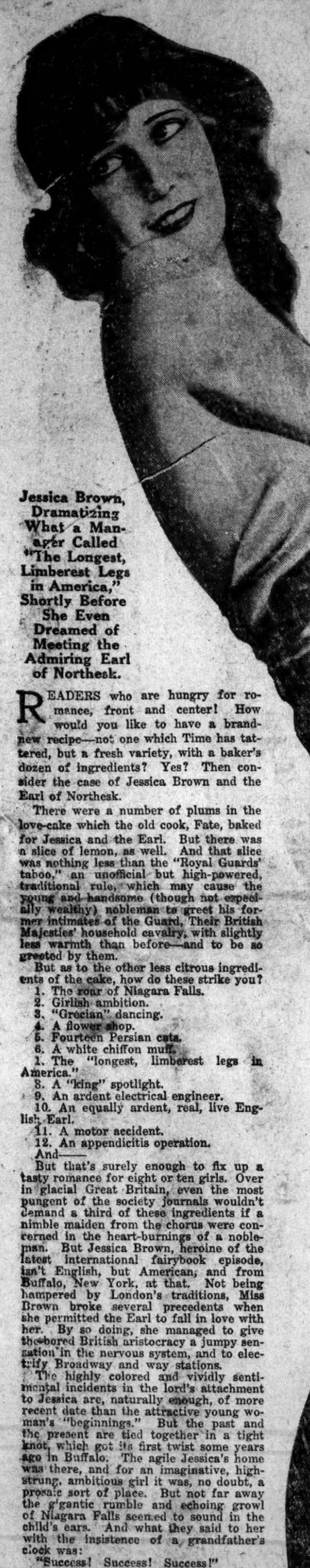
The China Press
大陸報

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JUNE 3, 1923

The Secret Romance of the Earl and the Buffalo Girl

How the Honor Code of the Royal Guards, Tabooing Marriage With Stage Beauties, Made a Mystery of Jessica Brown's Betrothal to Her Prince Charming, Until—



Jessica Brown, Dramatizing What a Manager Called "The Longest, Limberest Legs in America," Shortly Before She Even Dreamed of Meeting the Admiring Earl of Northesk.

Her Divorce Was as Mysterious as Her New Romance. She Never Capitalized Her Personal Affairs for "Publicity."

READERS who are hungry for romance, front and center! How would you like to have a brand-new recipe—not one which Time has tattered, but a fresh variety, with a baker's dozen of ingredients? Yes? Then consider the case of Jessica Brown and the Earl of Northesk.

There were a number of plums in the love-cake which the old cook, Fate, baked for Jessica and the Earl. But there was a slice of lemon, as well. And that slice was nothing less than the "Royal Guards' taboo," an unofficial but high-powered, traditional rule, which may cause the young and handsome (though not especially wealthy) nobleman to greet his former intimates of the Guard, Their British Majesties' household cavalry, with slightly less warmth than before—and to be so greeted by them.

But as to the other less citrous ingredients of the cake, how do these strike you?

1. The roar of Niagara Falls.
2. Girlish ambition.
3. "Grecian" dancing.
4. A flower shop.
5. Fourteen Persian cats.
6. A white chiffon muff.
7. The "longest, limberest legs in America."
8. A "king" spotlight.
9. An ardent electrical engineer.
10. An equally ardent, real, live English Earl.
11. A motor accident.
12. An appendicitis operation.

And——

But that's surely enough to fix up a tasty romance for eight or ten girls. Over in glacial Great Britain, even the most pungent of the society journals wouldn't demand a third of these ingredients if a nimble maiden from the chorus were concerned in the heart-burnings of a nobleman. But Jessica Brown, heroine of the latest international fairybook episode, isn't English, but American, and from Buffalo, New York, at that. Not being hampered by London's traditions, Miss Brown broke several precedents when she permitted the Earl to fall in love with her. By so doing, she managed to give the bored British aristocracy a jumpy sensation in the nervous system, and to electrify Broadway and way stations.

The highly colored and vividly sentimental incidents in the lord's attachment to Jessica are, naturally enough, of more recent date than the attractive young woman's "beginnings." But the past and the present are tied together in a tight knot, which got its first twist some years ago in Buffalo. The agile Jessica's home was there, and for an imaginative, high-strung, ambitious girl it was, no doubt, a prosaic sort of place. But not far away the gigantic rumble and echoing growl of Niagara Falls seemed to sound in the child's ears. And what they said to her with the insistence of a grandfather's clock was:

"Success! Success! Success!"

They said this so often that Jessica began to think the Falls meant business. So she took up dancing, "Grecian" and "aesthetic," at the ripe age of thirteen. Encouraged by Buffalo's kindly enthusiasm, she got a job (third from the end, second row) with a road company of "The Girl Behind the Counter," and when the "Girl" expired she kicked vigorously—not at the loss of her job, but (for a small salary) at a performance given by a Buffalo women's club.

In the audience (there always is one hanging around) was a theatrical manager from Montreal. He came, he saw, and—Jessica conquered. Signed up, Jessica went to the Canadian city, but there the idea that roses were prettier than footlights occurred to her. So she started a flower shop, branching off into the Persian cat business when the begonia industry showed signs of ill health. She accumulated fourteen of these pets, one of whom, a perky white youngster with rampant whiskers, became a sort of symbolic mascot for her, though she never saw him after she left Montreal.

Next station, Youngstown, Ohio, where Lew Morton, the stage director, gave Miss Brown an engagement. Then back to dear old Buffalo, with that familiar echo of "Success" (as yet unfulfilled) ringing in her shapely ears. Some time later a "Passing Show" came to town. That settled it! When Jessica saw Marilynn Miller flirting her skirts and cavorting to Winter Garden strains, her own strain of wanting to be an honest-to-goodness dancer, with an honest-to-goodness wardrobe, a salary guaranteed not to slip through small rents in the skirt, and her name in electrics was too much.

She cornered the "Passing Show's" manager, found that he needed a dancer, tried to prove that she was entitled to take down and burn the "Help Wanted" sign, and—was told that she wouldn't do. Slightly annoyed, Jessica realized that there was only one road to dancing renown—Broadway. So she packed up, took a train, and registered at a hotel. Now, in the hotel cabaret certain dancing demons were performing, among them Doyle and Dixon and the Ford Sisters. "A good place to start," muttered Jessica and forthwith told the cabaret manager (a kindly soul) that Ned Wayburn—and Providence—had sent her there.

"The longest, limberest legs in America!" That's what the manager thought of Miss Brown's try-out. "But," he added, "you'll need wardrobe." Jessica accordingly, wired for $95. When it arrived she bought materials and worked for two weeks night and day, and turned out two dresses, neat but not gaudy.

The rest is stage history. Critics hailed Miss Brown as the most amazing athletic dancer since Bessie McCoy in her prime.

From show to show the now wildly successful Jessica progressed, and whatever the entertainment, "the longest, limberest legs in America" propelled her to further favor with highbrows, lowbrows and just plain Mr. Average Forehead. Finally London, awakening momentarily from its deep customary doze, decided that it needed someone like Jessica to wake up the Strand and Piccadilly. She signed for "The Midnight Revels;" she sailed; she landed; and that's where the Earl entered the story.

The "king" spotlight which illumines star dancers threw into sharp and lovely relief Jessica's clean-cut vivid features. Incidentally it lighted up a hitherto cold spot in the nobleman's heart. He was, frankly, "interested." The fact that he was David Ludovic George Hopetoun, eleventh Earl of Northesk, of the House of Carnegie, one of the oldest and most illustrous branches of the peerage in England and Scotland—this meant comparatively little. He grew almost "American" in his attentions.

Things might not have proceeded so rapidly if it hadn't been for two episodes. One of these was an automobile accident, in which while returning from his country estate, the blue-blooded wooer was bruised. The other was a hurry call for an appendicitis operation, with the fair Jessica as the sufferer. The climax—both of the romance and the operation—came at Monte Carlo, where the dancer was vacationing with Fayette Perry, an American actress. The Earl, too, was there, recuperating, and when the Riviera physicians announced that nothing but the knife would save Miss Brown, the nobleman and Miss Perry rushed her to Paris. Then the most puzzling part of the adventure "broke."

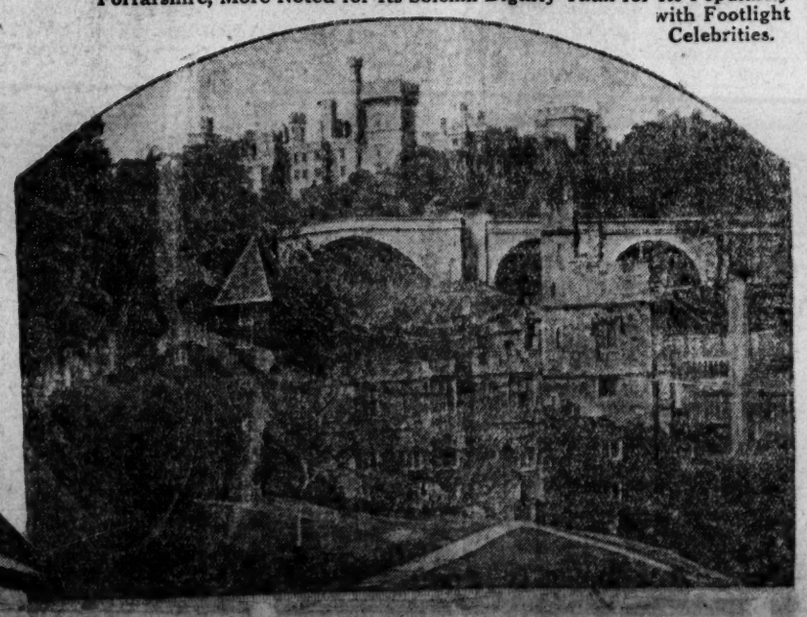
Swept away by his feelings, the Earl announced that he was engaged to the dancer and that they would marry "soon." In saying this, he must have thought of and brushed aside the "Royal Guards' taboo" prevailing in the Household Cavalry, of which he is a member. The cavalry personally attends Their Majesties, and is composed chiefly of young noblemen. Do members of the Guard ever marry ladies of the stage? "No, NEVER. It isn't done, you know." Hence the Earl's budding romance failed to stir enthusiasm among his fellow guards.

Meanwhile, Broadway gossips, puzzling over the Earl's smoking announcement and Jessica's congealed silence, remembered that she had been married before. The man in the case was Cyril De Witt Reinhard, an electrical engineer and naval contractor. The marriage license was dug up. It showed that Miss Brown and Reinhard had been wedded in March, 1916, in Newark. Broadway was still asking, "Well, how about this first husband?" when Miss Brown, homeward bound, unlocked her lips and wirelessed from the Olympic as follows:

"Divorced Reinhard Chicago last October."

Which added yet another chapter heading to Jessica Brown's immensely picturesque recipe for international romance—with only the faintest dash of lemon peel to season it.

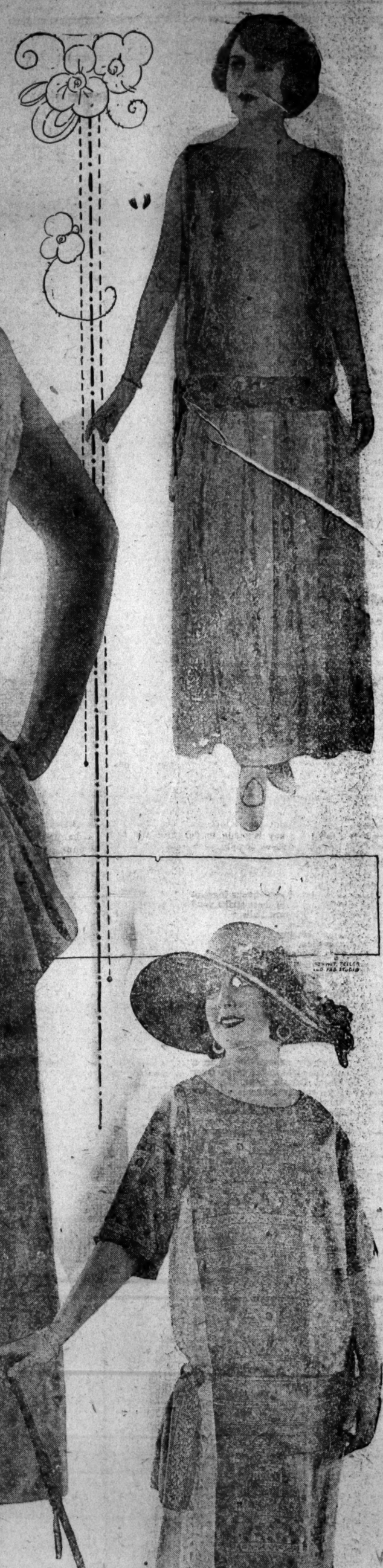
Ancestral Home of the Earl of Northesk, "Ethie Castle," at Arbroath, Forfarshire, More Noted for Its Solemn Dignity Than for Its Popularity with Footlight Celebrities.



(C) Lafayette.

The Earl of Southesk, a Kin of the Carnegie Blood, Said to Resemble the Earl of Northesk Closely—in the Uniform of the Royal Guards, Where He Was a Brother Officer Until Northesk Resigned.

Straight Line Frocks



THE silhouette of the present mode is varied by its trimming. The foundation frock is the simple, straight-line model which was used last season. This year we trim the straight-line foundation with fascinating variety, and the result is frocks which serve for street wear, for tea time and for more elaborate use at dinners.

THE simple, straight-line frock has been adapted to meet the demand for a new silhouette. It forms the foundation for the newer models, boasting a fluff of draping, a slip of sheer lace for the afternoon model, or perhaps just a touch of the new colorings to accommodate the mode of more formal attire.

The dinner gown illustrated today is designed of soft flat crepe, beaded in interesting motifs. The lines seem intricate at first, but if you analyze them, you will find that this is just a straight-line frock with a charming deviation at neck line and belt. The material is cut into long streamers from the front section at the waistline. Draped gracefully at either hip, its silk sash is folded over and tied in the fashionable bow, which makes the gown individual. The neckline is cut quite low at the back and high at the front. A simple camisole of metal cloth peeps from the V at the back.

Simplicity of line is accented by luxury of fabric in the afternoon gown of sheer lace. Used in two panels on the skirt, this follows the same straight line in fashioning the bodice. A slip of gleaming charmeuse heightens the design as it peeps through the sheer lace tunic.

We can select a plain material and give variety in the silhouette this season, or we can cling to the loose lines of the straight-line frock and select a printed crepe for novelty.

Turkish print silk is ideal for the frock illustrated. In two pieces, with set-in sleeves, it opens at one side to admit the width of eyelet embroidery, which offers a background for the girdle bow. The skirt is in two tiers, the wide girdle giving the appearance of three. The extra peplum is set below the girdle, the lower peplum being the elongation of the blouse.

Any simple frock may be adorned with the bertha collar such as that pictured today. It demands the finest hand-made lace for its beauty, cleverly combined with linen and embroidery. The hat is of lustrous taffeta boasting a crown of tiny ostrich feathers.

The outdoor promenade costume is simple in silhouette, the bodice opening at the front to display a crisp vestee with cuffs to match beneath the wide bell sleeves. Panels at the sides suggest slender grace, while the string girdle seems selected especially for the mature figure.

What Women Wear

The Full-skirted Frock Is Accepted Without Argument, Though It Belongs To The Slim Figure And Demands A Youthful Carriage. Such Gowns In Rosewood Were Launched At The Norton-Whitney Wedding and Instantly Became The Fashion.

Weddings set fashions. The glamor and romance of these events give impetus to new ideas in clothes. Dressmakers think of this when they make such frocks; they aim to catch the attention of the public, and through this source, if possible, to launch something new.

This was done when Miss Norton married Cornelius Vanderbit, Whitney in Paris. The wife of an eminent American sculptor made the clothes. The small, smart American set was there. The bridesmaids wore unusual frocks in rosewood. It was an odd color to introduce into the brilliance of a wedding pageant, but it won out, for now these gowns appear over here.

Rosswood has become a fashionable color of the hour. It can be found in chiffon, in taffeta, in crepe de chine and georgette. Lace is dyed to match the fabrics, for it is a lace season, and dyers are hard at work producing desirable colors. Rosewood is such.

A frock of such lace over a deep silver or burnished gold slip makes an admirable bridesmaid's gown. The glitter of the metal, if not too bright, enlivens the wood color of the lace.

The frock in the sketch is a brilliant gown for a bridesmaid in a spring wedding; it may give a suggestion to those who are perplexed about the pageant in which they are to take part. Two materials are used, lace and chiffon. There is no glint of metal. The skirt is full and touches the ankles. The bodice resembles a cuirass in its slim straightness, which makes one think of the iron-boned Elizabethan bodices, which covered, happily, whatever thickness of waist existed. The sleeves are cut in one with the bodice, the skirt is gathered to its edge and a sedate row of formal chiffon bows marks a straight line from neck to hem. A bouquet of mixed sweet peas is caught at one side.

Various hats are worn with such a frock as this. One is made of layers of chiffon in the sweet pea colors, each layer about two inches wide, lapping over the lower one.

Don't forget that bows, trim eighteenth century bows, are in fashion. They dot the front of a gown as do the chiffon bows on this frock. They are run down sleeves from shoulder to elbow, or down a seamed bodice from neck to waist. They are made of ribbon, of metal cloth, of stiff taffeta, and if one wants to be quite picturesque, each bow can have a tiny button of cut steel or rhine-stones in its middle.

Bridesmaid's frock of rosewood lace and chiffon, with small bows of taffeta from neck to hem. Bodice is slim straight, skirt is full, sleeves are short. The decoration is a bunch of sweet peas on one hip.

The Household

Have you ever visited in a house where the door keys are always being mislayed? Where the housewife runs hither and yon when she is about to leave home to catch a train because Bobby must have carried the front-door key off to use as a pretend wrench for his toy automobile? Where the timid guest never has a key for her bedroom door? Where one of the drawers in the buffet is for the time permanently locked shut because the key, after it was turned, must have got brushed to the floor and lost?

Whether or not you have been in such a house, such houses there are, and they are most uncomfortable places to be in. For there is a peculiar sort of confusion about them.

There is, of course, a good deal of difficulty in keeping keys always in place.

One housewife solves the problem by having a duplicate made of all her keys. Then she has each key put in place, and all the duplicates safely placed in her desk drawer, each labeled. When one of the original keys is mislayed the duplicate is put into use, and if the original key turns out to be lost another duplicate key is made to put with the reserve supply.

Another housewife follows this plan. She runs dark silk cords through all the door keys, cords matching the color scheme of the room. These she ties over the doorknob, leaving them long enough so that there is no difficulty in handling them. Then the keys cannot get lost.

When it comes to the front door key, the difficulty is greater. It is a very good plan to impress on each member of the household the fact that each front-door key must be carefully accounted for. It is most unpleasant to have one's front-door keys lost all over the neighborhood. Children, when they are first allowed to carry a key will appreciate this line of reasoning and will be more careful not to lose their keys because of it.

-:- The Coiffure -:-

Hairdressing always has had an important place in history as well in fashions. Until the end of time the luckless Mary Stuart will be associated in the annals of fashion with the famous coiffure which is pointed at the front and curped at the sides, while the memory of Mme. Pompadour forever will be linked with the high rolled coiffure.

The mode of arranging a woman's hair is once more before the public as an item of great news interest. So important is it that highly paid representatives of the greatest American hairdressing firms as well as millinery houses have made special trips to Paris to study the new types of hairdressing.

It is more difficult to persuade American women than those of any other country to change their styles of hairdressing. For some time past the modes of dressing the hair as seen in Paris have been vastly different from those seen elsewhere.

Types of hairdressing have a farreaching effect on millinery, so this is not a subject to be referred to lightly. News about hairdressing is important not only in chronicling fashions, but as it affects important trades and industries.

No matter what her style of hairdressing may be, the French woman permits her features to show. She may draw a lock of hair out to cover her ears, but she never permits her hair to look frizzly. Almost all French women use brilliantine and brush the hair back from the temples. This gives them a sleek and well groomed appearance. The French woman also wears her hat low enough on the back of her head to take care of the stray locks, for the straggling "scolding lock" is a blemish to the otherwise smart appearing woman. She never can look well with these stray hairs at the nape of her neck.

The last word in hairdressing shows the hair uncurled and drawn away from the ears as in opposition to the much waved and puffed coiffure which has been in vogue for several years. The psyche knot at the nape of the neck is fashionable for evening. Most hairdressers give the effect of a plain and almost precise arrangement, thus serving as a foil for handsome headdresses.

A VARIETY OF HEADDRESSES

A hairdressing which makes a charming frame for the face shows the hair drawn back to the crown of the head, the ends curled and wound carelessly around a large comb, giving the effect of smoke curling up into the air.

The increasing variety of coiffures accounts for the vast number of hair ornaments now being shown. It would seem that every conceivable type of hair ornament of all ages has been revived or used as a basis for some newer design.

Jewelry is very important, even more so than it was when barbaric beauties wore bracelets in dozens both on their ankles and on their wrists and draped themselves with beads.

During the World War, when fortunes were made quickly and spent lavishly, it seemed that the peak of a world-wide extravagance had been reached. Old standards of good taste in dress were forgotten in orgies of buying for personal adornment. But what at that time seemed a most extravagant and vulgar display of jewels is as nothing compared to the vogue for jewelry just now.

First come pearls, as many strings as it is possible to acquire being worn at one time. Mingling with ropes of gleaming white pearls are strings of lustrous black pearls as well as strands of gray ones. The pearl necklace has also become a wristlet.

The fancy for wearing necklaces wound about the wrist which has been played with for some time has become a decided craze. Not only strings of jewels are wound about the wrists, but all sorts of ornamental and in many instances inexpensive necklaces are used for this purpose. Necklaces take no middle course in the matter of length. They fit snugly about the throat or are very long some of them being fully ninety inches.

Jewelry passes the point of extravagance. It is sensational. The simple dress of quiet elegance and the simplest kind of coiffure the hair brushed straight back and perhaps knotted at the nape of the neck, make the jewels that women wear more pronounced and the whole effect is quite startling.

The vogue for green and white jewelry has brought the emerald into greater prominence than ever, and despite the fact that the prices of these stones have become almost fabulous quantities of them are worn.

Watches are extremely elaborate in their designs. An exquisite new watch is in combination of platinum, gold, carved crystal and diamonds. It is hung on a slender black cord which is caught with a diamond clasp.

The type of jewelry known as costume jewelry is unusually brilliant in the matter of color and shows a strong Oriental influence. Although there are many extreme novelties which approach the bizarre there is much that will appeal to the woman of quiet tastes.

Following the vogue for yellow in dresses, there comes a demand for yellow stones in costume jewelry. Japanese ember and topaz give this desired color note.

Egyptian influences will be strong in modern dress, following the excavation of the tomb of Tut-ankhamen, especially in jewelry and fabrics. Designers are constantly searching for new themes and invariably express that which is uppermost in their minds. With attention directed through the efforts of the diggers in Egypt to the personal wardrobes of the Pharaohs, students of costume and design have flocked to our own museums, where they have an excellent opportunity to study examples of Egyptian art.

American women are receiving the fashions in gloves set by the Parisienne with a greater degree of enthusiasm than they have ever expressed toward this part of dress. The women have worn white glace kid gloves for all occasions. In no other country is the white kid glove so much in evidence for daytime wear. But since so many well dressed American women have returned from abroad wearing the ornamental gloves which the French women affect, this fashion has been creeping into prominence.

Just why we should have accepted fancy footwear so readily and paid almost no attention to gloves of the same sort is one of the mysteries of dress. No one knows any reason for this other than the fact that the glove buyers have been more conservative than those who deal in shoes. They have shown so much caution in their selections that until recently few of the French novelties were to be found in the shops. It has not been so much a question as to whether one would like to wear these gloves as to whether one must go to Paris to procure them.

Some of the newest French gloves are very elaborate. Cross-stitch embroidery plays as important a part in gloves as it does in the new fabrics, so we have the suede glove with gauntlet cuffs cross-stitched in color. Gauntlet wrists of stiffened black lace are featured on black kid gloves. Then we have the sets of gloves, handkerchief and purse all matching, the little handkerchief being worn in the strap of the glove.

Fans always have been popular and always will be. Although not a necessary part of dress, they live indefinitely because they have as a background the charm of romance. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth men as well as women carried fans. In these vain times small mirrors were inserted in the backs of fans. Later in the eighteenth century the fan became such an important article of dress that the greatest skill of artists and jewelery was brought into play to decorate them.

Spanish beauties never considered any costume complete which did not include a fan. To them the fan always has meant a great deal. Courtships were carried on by means of the fan. It served as a sunshade when they walked in their gardens.

A great variety of fans of gayly printed chiffons and gauzes or sheer fabrics painted to carry out the idea of the popular printed materials are being made up for use with this summer's frocks. These are colorful, yet simple in effect, and will bring an entirely new note into the summer costume.

Legendary Islands

Quaint medieval picture maps and quotations from ancient geographers whose native compounds of myth and fact repay the toil of resolving them enliven the closely condensed form of William H. Babcock's "Legendary Islands of the Atlantic" (American Geographical society, 1922). The compiler holds himself strictly to his task, leaving unspoiled to his readers the vistas of speculation and supposition opened up by his labors. Mr. Babcock is inclined to accept the Sargasso Sea, or rather the departed island which contemporary geography invented to explain it, as the original of Plato's Lost Atlantis. St. Brendan's Islands he thinks were probably Madeira and its neighbors. So Antillia, he thinks, was Cuba; Salvagio, Florida; the Island of the Seven Cities, perhaps, St. Michaels of the Azores; Brazil Island, probably Newfoundland; and Man, or Mayda, either Bermuda or some cape on the New England or middle Atlantic coast.

Think Bravely (And Actively) Of The Future

BY J. J. MUNDY

In thinking over your future is it not true that you cannot confine your thoughts to the subject long enough to do any good?

You think—perhaps with a shudder—of what may become of you when you are old, and you become panicky. The thought is unpleasant and you attempt to rid yourself of it.

Is such a method as this going to help you to better the condition? Will it help you to find a way out to comfort?

If you are not financially fortified against the days when you cannot be active, it will require a lot of hard thinking on your part to prepare yourself for this period.

Not only hard thinking but hard work and self-denial are required.

It is a stern fact.

But why not face matters sooner rather than later?

There is no reason for alarm, but you should be sufficiently impressed by the necessity of provision for the future.

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JUNE 3, 1923

Car Output Rate Will Not Continue

Expert Says Present Record Of Nearly Four Million Yearly Cannot Last; Warns Against Crash

The following masterly analysis of the automobile market of the United States, from the point of view of the manufacturer, is by James Dalton, a leading authority on the merchandising of automobiles, and a member of the staff of "Automotive Industries," in which paper this article appeared.

New York.—With production figures for March showing that the industry is turning out motor vehicles at the almost unbelievable rate of 4,000,000 a year, the time has come for manufacturers to give serious consideration to the immediate future. The productive capacity of all American factories has been estimated at only 3,000,000 annually. It is evident, therefore, that makers are striving with all their might to increase their output. It should not be forgotten, either, that 336,000 cars and trucks were made in March in the face of material shortages and transportation difficulties.

Sales of motor cars at retail have reached amazing proportions and are more than keeping pace with production. Monthly output for the year ending with March averaged a quarter of a million vehicles with a total of nearly 3,100,000. Used cars sold in the same period must have approximated 2,100,000, making a total of considerably more than 5,000,000 transactions handled by dealers. It is estimated that there are 20,000,000 families in the United States and this sales record shows that 25 percent of them have purchased an automobile within a year.

PRESENT PACE TOO FAST

Business may continue at the present pace for an indefinite period but it doesn't seem probable or even possible. Few people in the automotive industry expect that it will, least of all the men who are selling its products at retails. Most responsible dealers look for a decline in sales not later than July 1 and many of them set the date from two to four weeks earlier.

If business continues at the present rate for the next two months, however, and there is every reason to expect it will, the industry will have had a splendid year even though the bottom drops out of the market for the rest of 1923, which is scarcely likely.

The first quarter's output was 854,000. Estimating April and May at 300,000, which seems fairly conservative, we get 1,450,000 for the first five months. The total for 1922 was 2,330,000 which would leave 880,000 or an average of only 125,000 a month, to bring this year up to the record making level of last.

If sales taper off gradually when a decline does begin, no great harm will be done provided manufacturers are prepared to curtail production to meet demand. If there is a sharp and sudden slump, however, results are likely to be more expensive unless there is ample warning of the impending break in the market.

SHOULD TAKE WARNING

Makers of motor vehicles will be wise, therefore, if they employ every possible means to keep abreast of the constantly changing economic situation. It will be remembered that many factories kept on producing at top speed for two or three months after business began to fall off at retail in 1920. They simply would not believe that the drive of prosperity which had swung upward so long had at last begun to dip. As a consequence they tied up a large part of their resources in products for which there was no immediate market.

The experience of 1920 should have given ample warning of what can happen when business is running at breakneck speed. Inventories now are small and well balanced as compared with 1920 and no such quantities of cars could be piled up as was the case in that year, but enough could be built to cut a big hole in manufacturers' profits if they did not hold output rigidly to demand. The danger is that each maker will say that his neighbor should slow down but that he is justified in going ahead at full steam.

Part of the burden of oversupply in 1920 was borne by the dealers for they were just as reluctant as manufacturers to believe that the falling off in sales was anything more than seasonal and they were persuaded to stock heavily, much to their sorrow. Those dealers who survived learned their lesson. They are watching the market like hawks and they are going to cut down their orders at the first sign of a decline in sales. They are determined to get their inventories down to bedrock by July 1 and they won't stock any more cars until they know they can sell them. Consequently, if a large surplus of cars is built up, it will have to be carried by the makers. It will keep their assets frozen when they should be liquid.

INFLATION IS MENACE

The menace in the present situation, so far as industry in general is concerned, is the danger of inflation with runaway markets and skyrocketing prices which sooner or later will bring a cessation of buying.

The factor which should avert the losses always attendant upon the era of deflation following over-speculation is that almost every one seems to be fully alive to the evil possibilities of the situation.

Forewarned of what inevitably will happen unless the brakes are applied before it is too late and realising that the time is approaching for a slackening of speed, the men of finance and industry will have only themselves to blame if there is a crash. They will have ample warning for the road is plainly set ahead with cautionary signals.

Business in the United States has reached a new high water mark and records are constantly being broken. Pig iron is a real barometer of industry and the output in March was greater than in any previous month. Car loadings show the enormous volume of trade.

PROSPERITY TO CONTINUE

There is no reason, however, why prosperity should not continue indefinitely if reasonable caution is practiced as well as preached.

The boom of 1910-20 followed a long period when the resources of the country had been devoted to war and normal distribution had been confined largely to necessities. When industry had reverted a war to a peace footing, the hungry public began to buy avidly. Prices rose to ridiculous levels and the public, with its wants only partly supplied, suddenly decided it would stop buying until a dollar bill became something more than a scrap of paper. Prices fell with a sickening thud after deflation began. When they reached what the public considered a reasonable level, buying was resumed.

Demand has persisted for months and there are indications that the time is near when the public will decide that its needs have been so nearly met that it can dispense with purchases. When the "buyers strike" does start people will be so well supplied that they can get along quite a while without suffering if they don't buy heavily.

Even if sales did slacken somewhat in America, manufacturers could get along quite well if foreign markets could absorb 10 percent of their output, but they can't although export demand is steadily expanding, especially in the automotive field.

PRICES STILL RISE

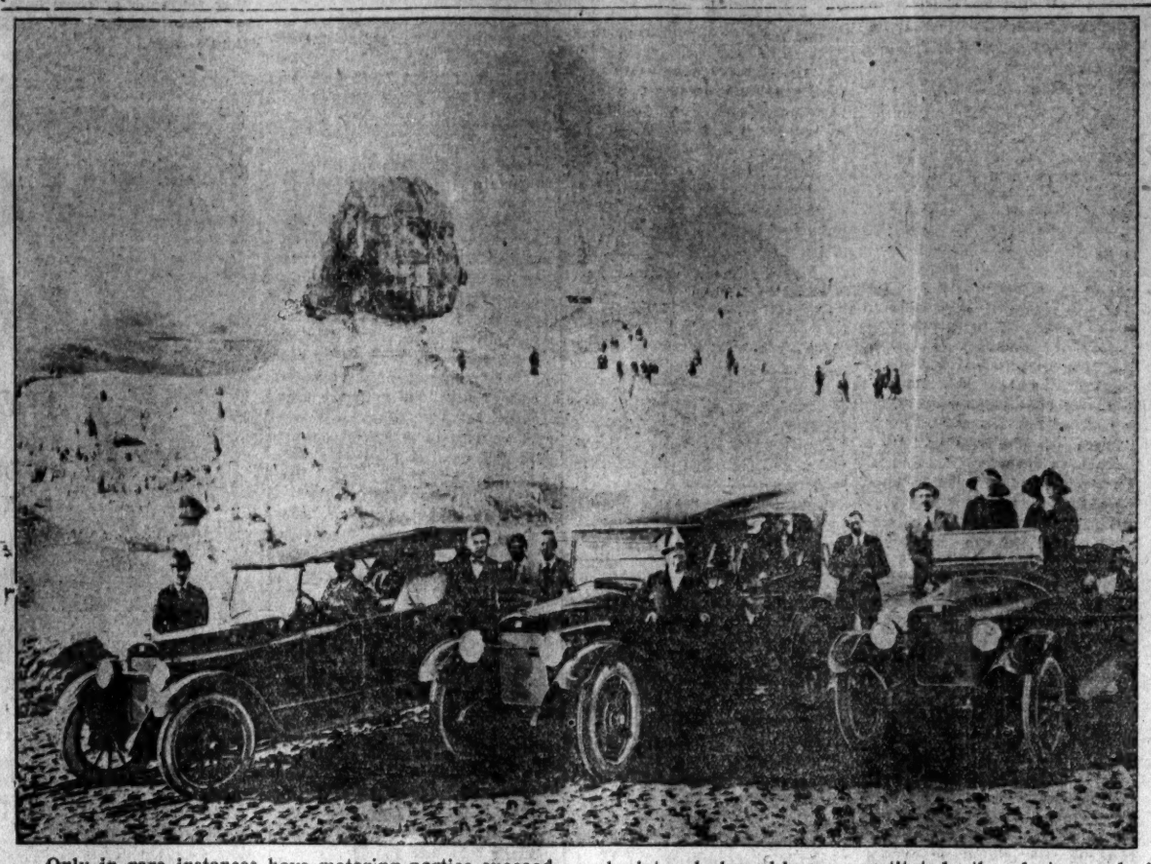
Every one knows that the prices of most commodities and many manufactured products have geen rising steadily for a considerable period. This ascent has not been checked, but the prices of most farm products have remained stationary or are declining with the notable exception of cotton.

Farmers possess half the purchasing power of the country. If present conditions long continue they will stop buying again and the automotive industry knows, to its sorrow, what it means to have them go out of the market. It would be peculiarly sad to have them disappear so soon after they have again begun the purchase of cars, trucks and tractors on a comparatively large scale. It will be wise to watch sales conditions in farm districts with particular care.

The last deflation began with the puncturing of the silk bubble. Then New England got a terrific wallop when people stopped buy-

(Continued on Page 6)

Buick Explores Domain Of King Tut And The Sphinx

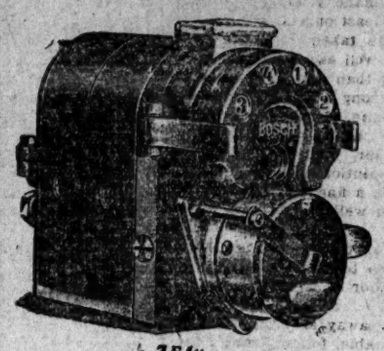


Only in rare instances have motoring parties succeeded in reaching the Sphinx and the Great Pyramid of Egypt. But the shifting and treacherous sands of the desert evidently had no terrors for the three Buicks shown above. King Tut-ankh-Amen probably thought his gilded chariot and plumed horses constituted the last word in speedy transportation.

But the world "do move." Wonder what the old Pharaoh would think about the modern motor car.

Bosch

Bosch Magnetos



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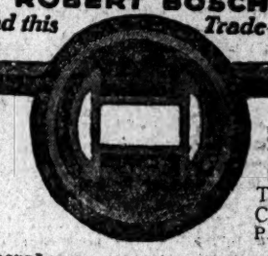

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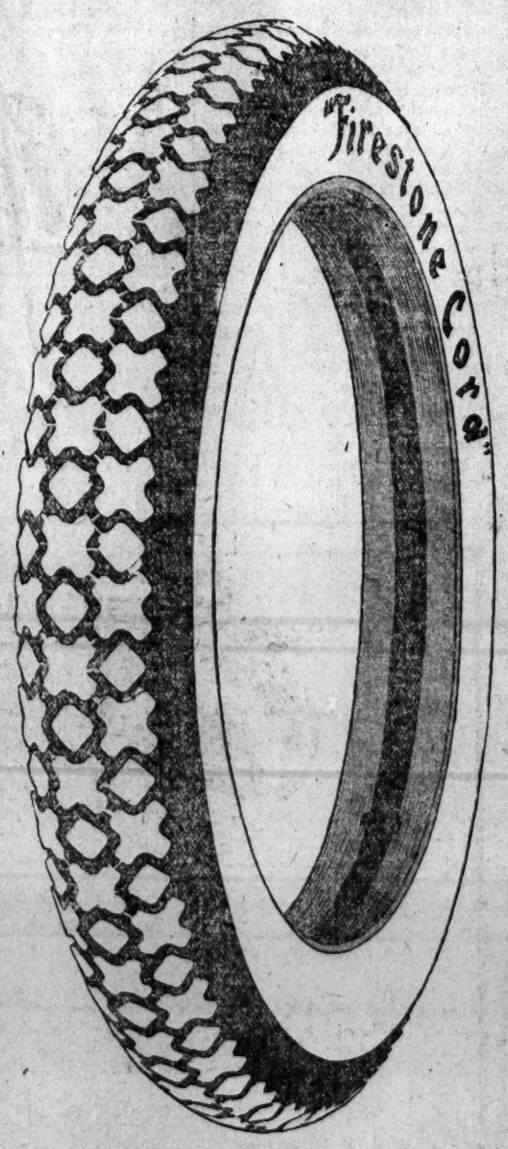

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Renovation And Care Of Floor Coverings

BY MRS. CHRISTINE FREDERI

Carpets, rugs and every form of floor covering are among those furnishings which most show the wear and tear of Winter. Soot and grime from heating plants settle on the floor as well as on walls and curtains; mud and soil are daily tracked in by the feet the moving about of furniture has possibly worn and ravelled the edges. In short, one important task for the house wife to consider in Spring is the proper cleansing and renovation of all her floor coverings.

Let us first take up those carpets or rugs which are wool or partly so like Brussels, Axminster and others with a pile. While the use of the vacuum cleaner has greatly lessened the necessity for hand cleaning, nevertheless, at least once a year all rugs should be taken out-doors to be aired as well as cleaned. Nothing is better than a thorough beating with a strong rattan beater on the back of the carpet as well as on the face. Let the rug blow in the wind to air. Then spray with a strong solution of black pepper tea, using a fine atomizer, and let them sun well after the spraying. This is the best precaution against moths, either for rugs which are to be laid down again on the floor or laid away for the Summer.

To lay away any rug, especially if valuable, follow these steps: After beating, spraying with pepper tea and thoroughly airing, the rug must be rolled. Get a wooden roller as long as the rug is broad. Paste together a sheet of newspapers a little larger then the rug. Lay the paper on the right side of the rug, place the roller at one end, and roll up both rug and paper together, carefully and evenly. Next take this roll and cover with tough manilla paper pasting down the edge. Last slip a stout paper bag over each end of the roll and paste firmly in place. This will protect the rugs from moths as satisfactorily as could be done at an expensive cleaners.

If the carpet is to be returned to the floor, after thorough beating and airing out doors, lay in place and treat as follows: Wring dry a cloth from tepid water to which a small quantity of ammonia has been added and wipe off the carpet quickly, working with the nap. This brightens the colors. A second method is to make a solution like this:

One large bar Ivory soap
½ pound Borax
3 ounces of washing soda.
1 gallon rain or soft water

Boil until all the ingredients are dissolved, then add 2 gallons of cold water and one pint of alcohol. Keep in tightly corked jug.

Have ready a pan of this lukewarm solution and a pan of soft warm water. Apply the solution with a small, stiff brush; clean only a small place at a time and rinse in clear water. This restores colors and brightens in a marked degree.

Still another method to clean a rug on the floor, is, after removing furniture and opening windows, to sweep carpets in usual way; then sweep a second time after sprinkling over them thickly corn meal moistened in gasoline. Of course there should be no fire or light in the room.

Rugs made of fabric or textile may be darned by using either worsted or linen thread in a matching color and working with a darn stich on the reverse side. If the edges are torn it is possible to use a piece of wool material under the darn. Often the edges may be entirly rebound by using pholstery braid or a heavy moire ribbon or tape. This latter is especially suited when the rug is light weight.

A rug or carpet having a very light colored ground such as found in the tan backgrounds of many imitation Chinese and similar rugs, may be cleaned in this way: Mix cornstarch with one-sixth its bulk of prepared or cleaning chalk. Sprinkle this mixture on the rug and allow it to remain several hours. Brush out with a stiff whiskbroom, hang in sun and beat gently on the reverse side. This is recommended for all silky rugs, as it makes them beautifully clean and does not injure them in any way.

In many homes matting is used in the bedrooms, particularly in Summer. Often it appears dingy and may be freshened by wiping with a cloth wrung dry out of hot water to which salt has been added, in proportion of one pint of salt to a pail of warm water. Also a thin coat of varnish applied to straw matting makes it more durable and adds to its beauty. Similarly many of the straw, rush, and crex rugs used on the porch and in the house in Summer, may be freshened by applying this varnish treatment. All of this type of rug takes stains or dyes readily. To bring back the color in the pattern of such rush rugs use a fast colored dye, very hot, or use the dye sold to recolor straw hats. This latter gives excellent results in touching up the border or other spots in the pattern. After staining or dyeing, the entire rug may then be varnished. This is a protecting coat which prevents it from absorbing soil so readily.

As everyone knows the familiar bedroom "rag rug" of many hues can be washed in a power washer as readily as a sheet. Do not allow to dry in too bright a location. It is easy to retint such rugs by dissolving a bottle of the required tint in the rinsing water which will give a very pretty effect. Rose, lavender, blue and green tints will bring back the prevailing shade to the rug and make it appear less faded. Incidentally, such rugs may be home dyed in striking colors to match special decorative schemes by using hot fast-colored dyes.

In some localities it is possible to secure the use of a scrubbing machine by the hour or to send rugs to be scrubbed locally. Some right young boy can also purchase a power scrubbing machine and rent it out, or do such work either on the hour or rug basis. There are excellent scrubbing machines to be purchased which operate on electric current, and which are pushed back and forward much like a carpet sweeper and which both scour and wipe dry the rug, greatly renovating the colors and also cleaning the nap.

The method of renovating linoleum has often been given and consists in applying two coats of a good spar varnish, letting considerable time elapse between the coats. This should then be treated with wax and kept polished, when its daily care will be very simple.

For all rugs to be laid away, let this advice be given: Put them in a cool place, do not lay on the floor, but stand upright or lay between bars so that they cannot be touched by mice or insects like the silverfish larva which creeps on the floor, but cannot fly. Today, with prices of good rugs as high as a year's rent, it will pay the housewife to take all possible steps to preserve and improve the appearance of her floor coverings.

Most Auto Accidents Can Be Avoided, Says H. H. Franklin

"Most automobile accidents can be avoided," says H. H. Franklin, president of the Franklin Automobile Company. "Only a small proportion are caused by mechanical troubles, the rest by conditions over which motorists and pedestrians have control. One phase of the problem calls for the licensing of all drivers of motor vehicles under strict requirements covering a definite code of driving and traffic rules. The other phase calls for the assumption of the proper share of responsibility on the part of the pedestrian.

"City streets and country roads have now come to be veritable railways filled with the engines of modern traffic. If for no other reason than this, the pedestrian cannot safely ignore warning signals on the highway nor traffic rules on city streets. Busy streets can now be crossed safely by the pedestrian at street intersections only, and with the traffic. The streets must be kept clear for movement of vehicles. In preventing the play of children on the streets, the responsibity of parents is apparent.

"Safety of traffic is not a case of pedestrians against motorist or vice versa. Each has certain well-defined rights and each is here to stay. All that is required is the exercise of common sense and good judgment on the part of both."

BigClosed CarDemand Says Houpt Of Hudson

"It is now quite the proper thing to have an inclosed car and the trend of the times is constantly in that direction," says Harry S. Houpt, president of the Hudson Motor Car Company of New York, Inc., distributor for Hudson and Essex cars. "Just note the number of Hudson and Essex coaches you see in traffic, more than 40,000 have been sold.

"Once upon a time the only people who could afford inclosed cars were the very wealthy, but when the many comforts and convenience of the inclosed car were appreciated by the motoring public the manufacturers of the more popular priced cars began to place upon the market some extraordinary values in the inclosed types.

"Because of their all weather usefulness the demand for these cars is very urgent. Owners realise the absolute comfort of the closed car plus the Hudson-Essex reputation for economy of operation."

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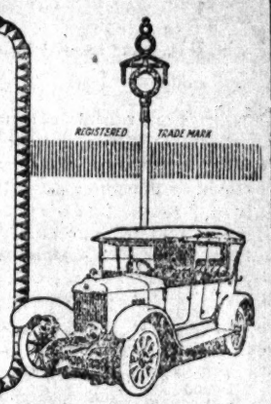

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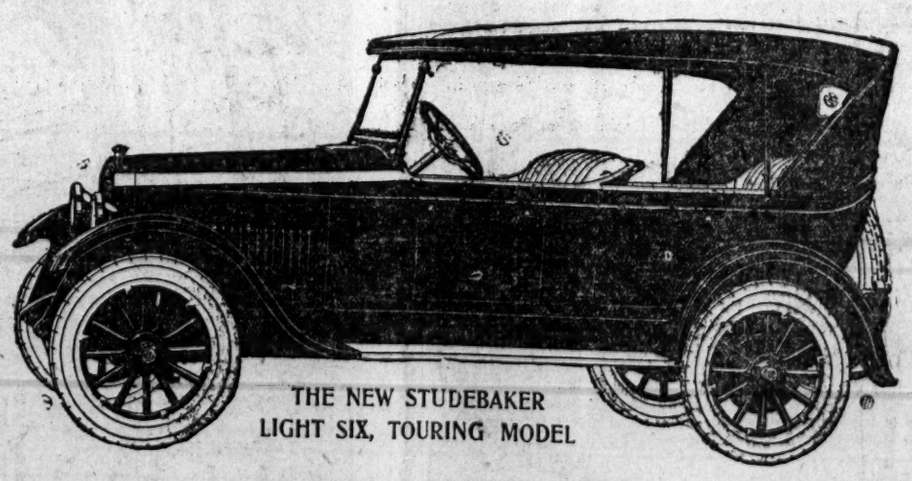

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Car Output Rate Will Not Continue

(Continued from Page 4)

ing the products of its looms and spindles because prices had gone preposterously high. Sales of motor vehicles began to slip about the same time.

Conditions in New England today are similar to those which prevailed in the months before the slump of 1920. It is perfectly logical to assume that it would be the first to suffer from the effects of high wages, high prices and overspeculation.

It was the banks, led by the Federal Reserve Board, which forced liquidation three years ago and the bankers of New England are alive to the peril of the present situation. This fact is evidenced by interviews within the past ten days with high officials of the leading financial institutions of Bridgeport, New Haven, Hartford, Boston, Worcester and Springfield.

BANKERS CONSERVATIVE

Massachusetts and Connecticut bankers are admittedly conservative but they are shrewd business men. Few of them see any especial peril in the industrial situation as it stands today, provided symptoms of inflation become no more acute, but almost without exception they believe if wages and prices keep on going up, with attendant bidding for labor and supplies and the inevitable overspeculation, the country will have run into a period of inflation which must result in a slump.

Unless present dangerous practices are curbed they expect a "buyers' strike" this year, although few are willing to predict when it may begin. Some set the date as three months hence.

Banks in Boston apparently are less concerned than those in the smaller cities but all profess to be watching loans closely and refusing credit for uses which seem speculative. A few of them confess, however, that while borrowers protest they need funds for legitimate purpose the indications are that they are attempting to use credit to increase production, which is a dangerous proceeding.

A youthful vice-president of a big Boston bank declared "there is nothing in the present situation to cause hesitation by any one less than 60 years old and with red blood in his veins," but it was significant that just before he was interviewed he had been using the telephone to discuss the advisability of raising interest rates for several large corporations "to the New York level." Apparently there are different rates for different companies.

SEES INFLATION COMING

This young financier was reminded that a good many banks wished three years ago that their loan policy had been guided by conservative octogenarians too feeble to play croquet.

On the other hand the president of one of the largest New Haven banks said frankly that he sees inflation coming. It is having more calls for loans and its commercial deposits are shrinking, although it is significant that its savings deposits have risen $500,000 since January 1. This bank is now borrowing from the Federal Reserve bank for the first time in months. It is advising all its customers to be wary and is relentlessly refusing credit which it believes would be used for speculative purposes.

The vice-president of another New Haven bank takes the same position. He is warning manufacturers to be cautious but he says that the oldest and most substantial concerns are voluntarily preparing to slow up. Applications for loans from them are rapidly increasing.

A similar viewpoint is taken by the bankers of Hartford where the banks are remarkably strong for a small city because of huge insurance interests. They see inflation looming on the horizon and are advising a "stop, look and listen" policy. Here, too, savings deposits are increasing and retail stores are not entirely happy because of the careful buying methods of Hartford citizens. Bankers here expect a downward swing in the late summer or early fall.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM

The first vice-president of one of Boston's historic trust companies agrees that we are running into a period of inflation although there is nothing yet to cause alarm. He is confident serious consequences will be averted by drastic action by the Federal Reserve banks to prevent overspeculation.

The vice-president of a leading Worcester bank declared he wouldn't mind a little inflation because it meant good business, but coupled it with the statement that he believes production has reached its peak and will flatten out in the near future as the needs of the consuming public are met because there is no sharp foreign demand. If foreign markets were stronger he thinks there would be greater temptation for the storing of commodities for speculation. As the situation stands he believes the law of supply and demand is working itself out. When prices get too high people won't buy because they don't have to. All bankers are watching loans closely and their conservatism in this respect is likely to be highly beneficial, he feels. A decline in sales is expected within six months.

Other Worcester bankers agree, however, that a period of inflation seems to be approaching. All of them are scanning closely the purposes back of loans. They are warning all manufacturers to keep their assets liquid and not tie them up in a surplus of finished goods for which there may be no immediate market.

These are typical of the views of more than a score of representative New England bankers and they probably summarise the opinions of most bankers in other sections.

NEW ENGLAND HIT FIRST

While New England is likely to be the first section to be hit by a falling off in business, the same general conditions prevail in practically all sections of the country. Commercial loans by reporting banks which are members of the Federal Reserve system are approximately $500,000,000 larger than they were at the close of December. Members in the New York district reported an increase of $117,000,000 between February 15 and March 14. Large increases also were reported in the Chicago and San Francisco districts.

Wages have again begun to chase the elusive cost of living, especially in cotton and woolen mills and in the building trades. There has been a veritable epidemic of wage concessions in New England textile plants and, on a smaller scale, in southern cotton mills. The higher production costs will be reflected in higher prices to the consumer in the near future.

Most of the New England mills granted higher pay to avert threatened strikes, for the strike always is a most potent threat when business is moving at top speed. Manufacturers in that section contend, however, that they cannot afford to pay the wages demanded because of competition from southern mills where the scales are lower and where operatives can live up to the same standard for about $6 a week less.

HIGH LABOR COSTS

A curtailment of building operations in many sections has resulted from the rapidly rising cost of materials and labor. Thus the goose which laid the golden egg is again approaching the chopping block. There are strong indications that the volume of construction will not approach that which has been indicated by building permits. Continued activity is expected all this year, but it probably will be on a smaller scale than in 1922. Prices of building materials have gone up approximately 24 perecent in the past year and wages probably are as high as they were at the peak in 1920.

Wage advances already made are the forerunners of many more, for employers are bidding for help and they are not likely to stand out against demands which they think their neighbors will meet. This brings to the front again the possibility of strikes by rail workers to recover what they lost under decisions of the Railroad Labor Board last year.

The steel industry expects to advance the pay of all its workers in the near futre.

It all means that those industries which pay the highest scales will get the operatives. It means also that the farmers will again be left high and dry with not enough help to do their work. The fact that they will have to pay more for what they get with the prices of their produce standing still or sliding down hill isn't likely to increase their buying proclivities.

CAR LOADINGS HEAVY

Meanwhile the speed at which trade is moving is indicated by the record of car loadings. For the first eleven weeks of 1923 they totalled 9,374,662, as compared with 8,[illegible],341 in the period last year, 7,666,096 in 1921 and 8,869,000 in 1920.

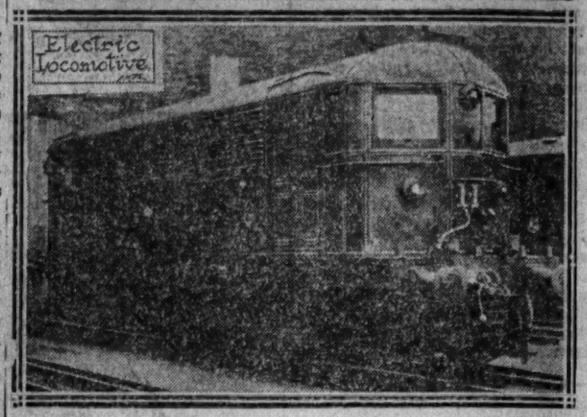
The carriers frankly admit that they are wholly unable to handle the volume of traffic offered them and the American Railway Association has adopted the report of its Car Service Division which authorises an expenditure of $1,540,000,000 for equipment, trackage and terminals. Nearly a third of this sum was spent in 1922.

It is announced by the roads that this huge amount will be expended so that they can handle efficiently the business of the country which is expected to be at its height in October.

Railroad traffic always is at its peak in October, however, and the decision to spend this money is not altogether for the good of the shippers of the nation. The carriers have been told flatly by the powers that be that they must provide a much more efficient service than they have in the past or they will be likely to fall prey to the Government ownership advocates who will play an important part in the next Congress. Efforts which have been begun for the co-ordination of all forms of transportation are a part of the same program.

With all the omens of inflation which are visible to the naked eye, trade and industry should unite to keep speculation down, to prolong prosperity as long as possible and to avoid a repetition of the 1920 business crash. This is the reason why conservative men are not making commitments beyond their immediate needs and are resisting the temptation to expand their productive capacity to meet a demand which is not likely to be permanent.

London New Electric Lines Make Great Speed



THE Diamond Jubilee of the London Metropolitan Railway was observed by the introduction of a new model of electric car and locomotive, which develops a speed of 65 miles an hour. The Metropolitain is the only independent line in England.

Gibbs Sees Growing Power Of Socialism

Predicts England May Be Battleground Of Fight With Capital

BY SIR PHILIP GIBBS

London, by mail.—Our present system of civilisation, which is based on individual competition and the rights of capital to do what it likes with its own according to its power over labor, is being challenged openly or secretly in many European countries. Strange as it may seem, England and not Russia is going to be the arena in which this conflict of ideas will be fought out in the face of the whole world. The Russian communism, which substituted one system of despotism for another with equal and indeed greater cruelty, has broken down and been abondoned very largely by its authors.

I need not go into that, for it is no longer a dark secret. What is far more interesting now and likely to have more far-reaching effects upon civilised society everywhere is the British labor party's indictment of capitalism and its intention of replacing that method of [illegible] cialism. They have no idea of doing this by revolution based on force, the assassin's knife or the argument of the bomb, but constitutionally, with a majority of votes and very polite debates in the House of Commons for the conversion of public opinion.

CAPITAL LISTENS PATIENT

Already, as I mentioned last week and as everybody knows, there has been full debate in the House of Commons on this subject. The most remarkable characteristic of that debate was the patience and interest with which the capitalist majority listened to the indictment of their philosophy. They showed their disapproval of socialist arguments by laughter and ridicule, but not by passionate demonstrations or fierce words. In no other country in the world, I think, certainly not in the United States, would there have been such toleration for opinions which, however mild and moderate in their expression, do challenge the present order of things and threaten the overthrow of the capitalistic state, as has grown through English history. It is certain that this was no isolated debate upon some theoretical subject. It is going to be repeated. Its arguments are the official program of the second most powerful party in Great Britain. They will be pressed home to the point of victory or defeat.

It may be well for me to say that, personally, I am a man who disbelieves in a socialistic state as the cure for human ills. Human nature will not, in my belief, tolerate a dead level of service and rewards or even anything approaching that idea. Its vertues as well as its greed and jealousy demand and create inequality.

OPPOSES EXPERIMENT

To be fair to modern socialists, I think they are beginning to recognise that inherent law of humanity, and only wish to curb it. But in their process of socialisation I am convinced they will slow down enterprise and activity, industry and imitative, to the point of national stagnation and at a time in the world's history when only immense individual endeavor, great industrial adventure and the audacity of brilliant minds working for their own reward can maintain England's position in world trade. Therefore I believe that if socialism wins, out and out, it will be Great Britain's doom, and as I happen to love England I am against that experiment.

But having said that I must also say frankly taht I believe socialism as interpreted by the British labor party will win all along the line unless the British capitalists and their government alter their present methods and devise their own remedy for many outrageous evils in English life today. It

At the present time one of the most serious national crises has arisen owing to the pitiable condition of farm laborers. Those men as I write are in revolt against lower wages and longer hours, and it is admitted by the farmers themselves that the present wage of 25 shillings a week is wholly inadequate for decent life. But it is equally true that the farmers, who were very prosperous in time of war, are now almost bankrupt and cannot make any profit or even continue to till their fields unless wages are reduced and hours increased. Farmers and men in conflict without hostility: realising each other's desperate plight, concentrate their bitterness upon a government which refuses aid and can offer no remedy.

These men were the backbone of conservative England. They voted tory when liberalism swept all the cities. If they vote labor at the next election it will be historical revolution.

It is England's supreme weakness that for half a century she has gradually allowed agriculture to give way, making her dependent for life on foreign markets. This has also impoverished her manhood and virility. Any further failure of British agriculture, as now threatened, will be a national disaster. Politically it will play into the hands of those who challenge our capitalistic state. For surely its main defense must be the general welfare of the people. It cannot defend its system or its rights if masses of working folk are on a starvation wage or no wage at all.

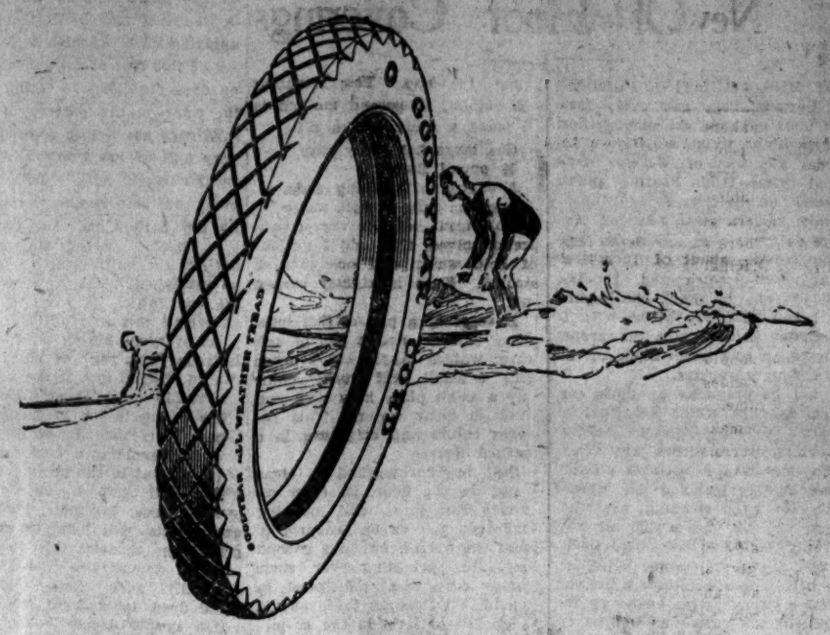
There is another burning question in England, Scotland and Wales. It is a question of houses. It is all very well for the capitalistic state to inveigh against the olly and crime of socialism, but it is a very weak position when nder its own system vast numers of people cannot find houses n which to live, and have to here ogether in miserable discomfort a entals which drain their weekly wage. Thirty percent of the people in London are living in overcrowded conditions, which make them unhealthy, liable to epidemics and uncomfortable to an intolerable degree.

What is happening in England is not isolated. Other countries are thinking out alternatives to the system which has made some men rich and kept others poor during many ages of history. In England firmly believe there will be a gradual advance upon the strong holds of capital without violence, without cruelty, without deliberate or ruthless injustice. By argument, persuasion and compromise, capital will be compelled to relinquish some of its old powers and to reform itself from within. England is, too individualistic in character and tradition to adopt in lighthearted way the whole socialistic creed. But this constitutional struggle will excite discussion throughout the whole world; and in some countries there will be changes made less peaceably and more bloodily, unless those who control capitalistic civilisation insure the peace of their people and provide them with fair reward for honest labor,

Demi-Sedan Fitted For All Year Service

"The introduction by the Franklin Automobile Company of the demi-sedan, a recent design having the advantages of both an open and inclosed car, brings to mind the fact that this is the third distinct type which had its origin in the Franklin factory," says W. O. Crabtree, a Franklin dealer. "In 1913 Franklin brought out America's first sedan, a closed car for touring. Two years later the brougham was originated, the forerunner of the four passenger two door closed car now so generally popular with all makers.

"During the short time that the demisedan has been offered," continued Mr. Crabtree, "national demand has consistently been greater than the ability of the factory to supply. This popularity is proof beyond question that the public has been waiting for a vehicle of this type. There is scarcely a motorist who, at some stage of his experience, has not expressed a desire for an open car in summer and a closed car in winter. The Franklin demi-sedan, for the first time, affords this kind of service through a body of unique design, the main features of which are plate glass panels mounted in the four doors and rear quarters and fitted closely into a strongly framed permanent top."



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"*Isn't she a peach? An Auto Castle Used Car!*"

"I'll have to get one, too, you know Mary's always wanted one. How does the car ride, Tom?"

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(After a while) "It's a good car. Has Heimendinger and more? If he has I'll buy one."

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Hupmobile	5 ,,	(model 1921)	Cubitt	5 ,,	(done 6500 Miles)	Overland 90	,,	(special model)
Dodge	5 ,,	(done 6500 Miles)	Austin	5 ,,	(used 5 months)	Essex	,,	(model 1022)
Buick 6	5 ,,	(done 5200 Miles)	Morris-Oxford		(model 1921)	Buick 6	Sedan	(model 1922)
Buick 6	5 ,,	(model 1922)	Citroen		(model 1923)	Dodge	,,	(model 1922)
Buick 4	5 ,,	(new model)	Fiat 4 and 6 Cylinders		(brand new Cars)	(ROADSTER)		
Essex	5 ,,	(used 5 moths)	(LIMOUSINES)			Studebaker	Roadster	(special six)
Studebaker	5 ,,	(special Six)	Panhard	Limousine	(model 1922)	Studebaker	,,	(light six)
Studebaker	7 ,,	(big Six)	Delage	,,	(model 1922)	Buick 6	,,	(model 1920)
Liberty	5 ,,	(model 1922)	Renault	,,	(model 1921)	Dodge	,,	(model 1921)
Chandler	5 ,,	(sport model)	Buick 4	,,	(new model)	Overland 90	,,	(wire wheels)
Briscoe	5 ,,	(model 1922)	Buick 6	,,	(model 1922)	Chevrolet	,,	(special model)
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New Themes In Parisian Footwear

Bootmakers are among the most versatile people in the world. Even the dressmaker of today is scarcely able to keep pace with the modern shoemaker in clever ideas. There apparently is no end to the original things that he can do.

In view of present-day developments, it is a mystery why shoemakers should have held to conservative shoes and slippers for so long a time. Parugia, a successful shoemaker of Paris and originally from Nice, continues to originate many interesting things.

The colors seen in shoes naturally follow those in dresses. All the gray and brown tones are used singly and in combination with one another. The grays range from the shade known as silver gray to smoke color, and the browns from fawn to the darker cocoa shades. Otter is particularly popular at the present time.

In the novelty class are shoes made of bright colored kid. It has been some time since slippers of colored kid were worn to any extent. All the greens, reds and browns seen in dresses are reflected in the newest footwear of this sort. Not every woman will have the courage to appear in shoes of bright green or red, but the dark blue and bottle green shades will no doubt become popular, even with the more conservative woman. Colored kid is used for trimmings, such as tongues, inserted strips and heels, as well as for entire shoes.

To start an epidemic of color in clothes is like upsetting hundreds of dye pots. Even as far-reaching as shoes is the influence of bright colored prints, which show no sign of waning.

At the recent International Silk Exposition representatives of the exclusive shoe shops of America were to be found mingling in the booths searching for printed materials from which to make shoes for the coming summer.

Paris dressmakers are exploiting shoes, just as they exploited umbrellas and purses and are displaying them as part of the costume. This is an idea which is likely to develop into a widespread vogue. It is surprising that this idea did not germinate before for there has been considerable talk for several seasons of the great importance of shoes to match costumes. The effect of many a costly and beautiful gown has been marred through an unsuitable shoe.

Cut-steel shoe ornaments are having a tremendous vogue in Paris at the present time. So great is the demand for these that manufacturers are charging as high as 250 francs for a pair of shoe buckles, and the retail price is often double this.

These ornaments are in oval and in closed designs. They are so large that they exaggerate the size of the foot, especially since they are placed directly on the instep of the high-tongue or sailor style of shoe.

A season of great extravagance in all forms of shoe buckles and tongue ornaments made of cut steel, rhinestones and bronze is upon us. This probably sounds the knell of the strap slipper of sandal type. If the strap remains, the chic of the shoe must lie in a buckle or similar ornament. Gold tassels or pendant ornaments studded with brilliants are seen on the newest evening slippers.

Paris Notes

Tailored suits are emphasised. These are almost always with the blouse in harmony but separate. Many charming models are in the so-called sports wear style. A new idea is to have a separate collar or scarf to match the suit in fabric and color.

Deauville, a lovely model in white, has a blouse made from a printed silk shawl. A suit of white wool crepella has a finely pleated skirt and a blouse-coat of yellow bure. Accompanying this is a blouse of yellow tussah printed in lovely tones of yellow with black and white relief. "Discretion" is a three-piece suit the dress of which is of white serge trimmed with navy blue and red. The coat is bright red Frisotta, a new, nappy-surfaced, silky-looking material.

Red and white are featured in a costume of three-piece effect, with wrap in cape style, the latter lined with a red printed crepe de Chine and the simple, straight dress of white with colorful printed trimmings.

"Golf" is a very sporty looking model in homespun Shetland wool, with a plain skirt and sweater blouse. Another interesting effect is achieved in a knitted suit in wool chinee, showing a blend of navy yellow and castor yarns.

Important for out-of-door wear are dresses and coats of rubberised crepe de Chine in lovely shades, such as sage green, primrose yellow and rose wolline. Sometimes there dresses are reversible and in two shades.

There also are several models made of suede and dressed leathers, notably in bright red and deep rust color. Leather and rubberised crepe de Chine are combined in some of the novelty sports coats.

For the regular tailored suits considerable navy blue is used, almost an innovation, as blue has been used so little recently.

ALPACA A FAVORITE

Alpaca, or alpaca, as we call it, is a favorite material for town suits, notably in navy with some color in the blouse and trimming for relief. "Doux presage" is the name of a navy alpaca suit with a blouse and lining of cyclamen crepe, with embroideries of cyclamen and dark blue, a truly enchanting tone combination.

In the more dressy effects the beaded jacket is shown—not the blouse bodice, but the three-quarter jacket. An interesting model of this style is in a reseda green crepe heavily embroidered in beads of steel and self-tone metal, while a suit of navy blue wool rep has a solidly beaded jacket.

Three-piece afternoon costumes are made from both wool and silk, printed and plain. Byzantine is a new heavy crepe-back silk with high satin-like lustre. This is much used for afternoon costumes. When print is used on these dressy gowns the design is often picked out with beads or embroidery and sometimes with both. Quantities of pleatings are used in skirts and also in capes and mantles. Coat wraps are important, being often in three-quarters length.

Afternoon dresses show the use of a variety of materials. Printed crepe de Chine, radiam, morocain, voile and Georgette, brocaded crepes de Chine, Byzantine and moire. Prints are in great evidence, together with embroideries and an occasional beaded model.

The overworked handkerchief square printed in bright colors now is called upon to serve as a shoulder cape for the evening.

Frequently it in no way harmonises with the color of the dress and it is seen with a deep hem which exactly matches in point of material and color the decollete dress which it adorns. The big square is folded on the bias to form a sort of shawl and instead of crossing too demurely over the shoulders, fastening in a knot at the waistline, it is left to fall over the back in sling fashion and the knotted end touches the throat just under the chin. Sometimes the wearer slips the kerchief around and lets the end rest on one shoulder, but as a rule it swings loose and free on the style first mentioned.

Anent the subject of printing a word about the printed moucholr might not be amiss. It used to be that extreme elegance was represented in the handkerchief embroidered in color; then came a period when the smart thing was the handkerchief printed in color but this spring one sees the combination of both printing and embroidery. The shop windows are displaying most beautiful novelties of this character, both printed and embroidered with colors not only in opposite tones but in high contrasts. Yellows, greens, tans, deep blues, dull reds and purples now take rank as handkerchief colors. The pinks and pale blues and white are entirely forgotten.

Wills St. Claire Will Increase Car Output

Orders for Wills Sainte Claire cars have increased so steadily recently that arrangements have been made to increase production at the plant at Marysville to twenty cars a day for the rest of the month, and to still further increase to twenty-five or possibly thirty cars a day beginning May 1. Reports received from distributors indicated a strong and constantly increasing demand in all the larger territories.

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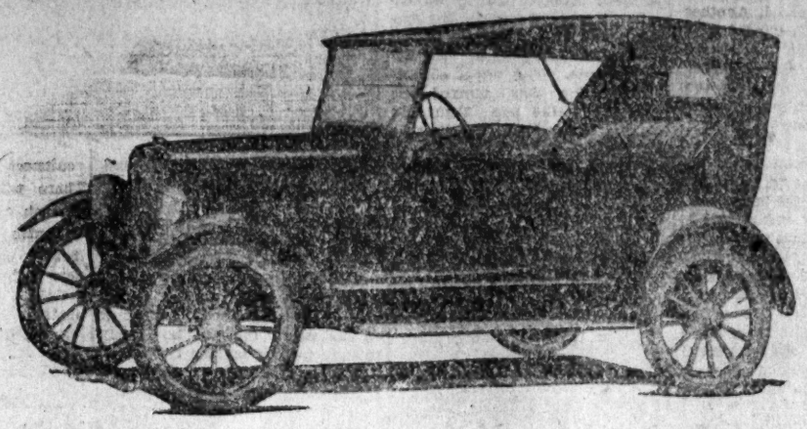

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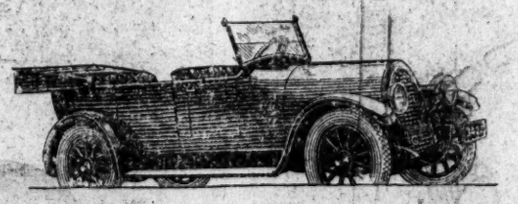
By S.S. "Egremont Castle" about June 13th



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Fat Men Stand Heat Better Than Thin Do

Carnegie Institute Experiments Also Show Sweat Makes Eyes Sore

Pittsburgh, Pa., by mail.—Fat men endure high temperature and humidity better than thin men. This fact has been proved in scientific research conducted by the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, in co-operation with the United States bureau of mines and the Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburgh.

In experiments to determine the relative effect of various temperatures and humidities on the human body, the scientists also found that sweat is the chief factor in causing sore eyes when a person becomes heated. Another common belief was blasted during the experiments when they found that the drinking of ice water failed to develop cramps in the men after they had been subjected to an hour's exposure to high temperature.

The object of the research work in Pittsburgh is to establish, by scientific study, the exact degree of temperature and of humidity, or "comfort lines," a person should be subjected to in a room. The problem was first attacked several years ago, and the research work has now reached a point where definite results have been obtained by the society, which has had the co-operation also of the United States public health service.

The first experiments have been to study the physiological effects of various temperatures and humidities on human subjects at rest on still air, and for these a staff of physicians and employes of the society have subjected themselves to great hardships. The laboratories, located in the Pittsburgh station of the bureau of mines, have been partly equipped by Carnegie Institute.

One of the important results of the experiments was the discovery of the great variations of external temperature which the human being can endure and at the same time retain his physiological efficiency. Another fact discovered was that increasing pulse rate is more the cause of discomfort than is body temperature when in a heated room.

In a report on the experiments, just issued, are these assertions:

While irrelevant to the present study, an attempt was made to determine the cause of the inflammation of the eyes and also to find out whether or not the drinking of ice water produces cramps, as so frequently complained of by workers in the industries.

"On a day when the eyes were normal," says the report, "a small quantity of sweat which had been collected during an experiment was dropped in the eye. The conjunctive almost immediately became inflamed and the eye felt sore. The sweat collected from the face seemed less irritable to the eye than that collected either from the chest or arms.

"Sweatbands were then applied to forehead, during the experiments, these preventing the sweat from falling into the eyes, and also preventing the inflammation. This proves sufficiently that the sweat is the chief factor in producing the conjunctivitis which accompanies exposure to heat.

"It has frequently been stated that workers exposed to high temperatures developed severe cramps after drinking ice water. A few of the subjects of these experiments volunteered to drink ice water after about an hour's exposure to high temperature, and two of them, in one experiment drank a quart of ice water in less than fifteen minutes without ill effects. Cramps did not develop in any of the subjects at any time."

On entering and leaving the specially heated chamber, the report shows, loss of weight varies with the individual, the heavier and stouter man losing more than the light and thin one. Notwithstanding this, the lighter man, as a rule could not endure the temperature conditions as long and complained more of the exhaustion which followed.

Leviathan Will Have Nightly Show At Sea

WHEN the liner Leviathan, greatest under the American flag, is completely reconditioned at Newport News she will fly the flag of the United States Lines and will be the only vessel which will present a nightly theatrical show while at sea. More than 2,500 men are at work now on the vessel to have her ready in time for her maiden trip about June 1. Hundreds of new conveniences are being installed. There will be a radio telephone in each of the first cabins, which will also have open plumbing in their equipment. A complete new gallery and pantry is being installed, as well as a steam-heating system. The liner is being converted from a coal to an oil burner, which will consume 1,000 tons of oil daily to turn up a speed of 25 knots. The reconditioning will cost $10,000,000 and when complete the ship will be worth $30,000,000. The 2,600 men at work are shown leaving for midday lunch. It takes five minutes to clear the decks. A general view of the vessel's decks also shows the 150-ton crane for carrying supplies on board.

Latex Likely To Take Place Among Well Known Words

The word "latex" is likely soon to take its place among the well-known words of the English language. It is the correct name for the liquid form in which rubber comes from the rubber tree.

Rubber is now being transported to this country from the East Indies in the form of latex, instead of in the blocks and sheets known to the rubber business since the beginning of its history. Tank cars for latex will soon be a familiar sight on the railroads.

Latex is a white liquid. Wherever the bark of the rubber tree is cut, the fluid runs forth, possibly a plan of nature's to heel the wound in the same manner as blood comes from a cut on our bodies. This juice is not the sap of the tree. Sap flows through the wood, but latex is contained in an inner bark, a thin layer directly beneath the outer bark.

As is commonly known most of the rubber of the world today comes from vast plantations in the Far East. Close to $600,000,000 have been invested in these plantations the largest single plantation being that owned by the United States Rubber Company.

One of the chief problems involved in bringing rubber to this country in the form of latex grew out of the fact that latex changes its form quickly after it has been taken from the tree. It has been discovered that it will remain sweet if ammonia or some other preservatives are added to it in correct proportions. As a consequence of it work on this matter the United States Rubber Company is now able to bring latex to this country in prime condition in the tanks of ships. This development was one of the first in a chain of recent discoveries by the United States Rubber Company which promise to revolutionise many manufacturing processes, especially the manufacture of tires.

Forseeing the great advantages of the new processes, the United States Rubber Company has been contracting for the latex production of several of the other plantations in the Far East. This source of supply, coupled with the latex produced on its own large plantations in Sumatra and Malaya, assures the Company of an adequate supply of rubber in latex form for an extended period and with considerable advantage to the plantation companies from whom latex is being obtained.

One of the most important of the discoveries is a new methods of extracting the rubber from the latex. This process gives to the world a rubber far superior to any ever secured by the old processes.

Under the old method of separating the rubber from the latex—a process known to the industry as coagulation—the latex was poured into a vat or pan. Chemicals were usually added, and soon the rubber particles would come together in a white, moist mass. The rubber thus formed was then removed from the remaining liquid and run through rollers to press out the moisture.

Not only did this old method fail to utilise all the rubber from the latex but the part that remained is now known to be of great additional value.

Under the new process, a tiny stream of latex is permitted to fall on a rapidly revolving metal disc in a hot room. Highly atomised by the rotation of the disc, the latex is broken up into tiny particles. The air, intermingling with these tiny particles of rubber, dries them practically instantly without raising the temperature to a point that is harmful to the rubber. The useless liquid is carried off as vapor leaving the pure rubber behind.

The disc spray process is also of great value in that it provides a new and greatly improved method of mixing the crude rubber with the various compounds which must be added during the process of manufacture. In the past the crude rubber, arriving at the factory in its hard, dry state has been cut up and then worked into a soft dough by being passed through powerful hot rolls. The compounding ingredients were then poured over the soft dough which was run through the rolls again several times in order to bring about as even a mixture as possible.

Under the new process the other essential materials may be sprayed from the disc at the same time as the latex, and each particle of rubber receives its correct proportion to prepare the rubber correctly for manufacturing purposes.

Since rubber first became an article of commerce nearly a century ago one of the bugbears of the industry has been the utter lack of uniformity in the crude rubber as it came to the factories to be manufactured into rubber goods. There has been some improvement under plantation methods but it can readily be seen that with so many different plantations there has been of necessity a wide variation in the rubber produced. Under the new process developed by the United States Rubber Company uniformity is at last established and one of the biggest obstacles to successful manufacture disappears with the obvious resulting advantage to the manufactured article and thus to the benefit of the consumer.

DURANT

DURANT CARS

Special Announcement

We are pleased to inform you that the first shipment of STAR cars has been disposed of, and that each and every car is giving excellent results as to mileage and service.

Three DURANTS still remain in stock and a trial of the car will demonstrate its dependability, economy of operation and riding comfort, making it an ideal vehicle for those who desire a car of a larger and heavier type than the STAR.

ALSO PLEASE NOTE THAT IN FUTURE, THE STAR CAR WILL BE KNOW AS, AND SOLD UNDER THE NAME OF MODEL C. BUILT BY DURANT.

The next shipment of these cars will arrive in June or the beginning of July, and it would be advisable to reserve you car at this time.

Touring cars, Roadsters and Chassis

Shanghai Motors

F. W. SCHLOBOHM, *Manager*.

U298 Wei Hai Wei Road

Phones: W. 1860 and 3681

Old Packard Man Now With Pierce

New York.—Since my resignation as Director, Vice President and General Manager of the Packard Motors Export Corporation, says Fred Cardway, I have made quite an extensive study of the international automotive situation and I am announcing with much gratification to my many friends here and abroad that I have succeeded in realising my plans of combining America's foremost motor carriages, trucks and accessories, under my leadership. This combined effort enables me to greatly enlarge the activities of the various corporations.

Pierce-Arrow carriages and trucks require little comment and are known the world over as the Aristocrat of American Motordom. Cars range today in prices from $5,250 to $7,000, list, f.o.b. Buffalo. Trucks are made from 2 to 5 tons, with the list prices ranging from $3,200 to $4,350 f.o.b. Buffalo.

Haynes character cars are famous for their splendid constitution, exclusive design and appointments. We manufacture two different types in a great variety of bodies. Model 57 is a 6-cylinder car with a 121-inches wheelbase, with retail prices from $1,595 to $2,695 f.o.b. Kokomo. The Model 77 is a more powerful 6-cylinder vehicle with 132-inch wheelbase, and wheelbase, and ranging in list price from $2,395 to $3,395 f.o.b. factory. Both models 57 and 77 are manufactured in a complete standard line and complete sport line.

Atlas Merchants' Dispatch, a wonderful Speed Delivery Truck, is available in models of 1 and 2 tons and retails at from $1,495 to $1,950, list f.o.b. factory. A complete line of bodies is made, suitable for every purpose. This type of delivery vehicle has found great appeal in most countries of the world.

I expect to add to the above during the next few days a motor car retailing at less than $1,000 and another at about $3,000, as well as a complete line of automotive supplies and accessories, as well as aeroplanes.

I aim to establish the largest automotive organisation in the world and it is my wish to associate with me the best of motor dealers of every continent.

If any of the above products are not represented in your territory, or if you are not certain, write me in detail, and if at any future time you are desirous of securing an automotive account, it will pay you to communicate with my office. Cable address—"Cardway"—New York.

Autos Killed 14,000 In U. S. During 1922, Increase Of 12 P. C.

Automobile accidents killed 14,000 persons in the United States in 1922, an increase of 1,600, or 12 percent, over 1921, according to figures issued by the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, 120 West Forty-second Street.

The figures represent an estimate made by the automobile department of the bureau based on fatality statistics furnished by health officers of sixty American cities, ranging in size from 25,000 and including New York. Application of these figures gives a country-wide automobile death rate of 12.9 per 100,000,000 of population, as against 11.5 for the preceding year.

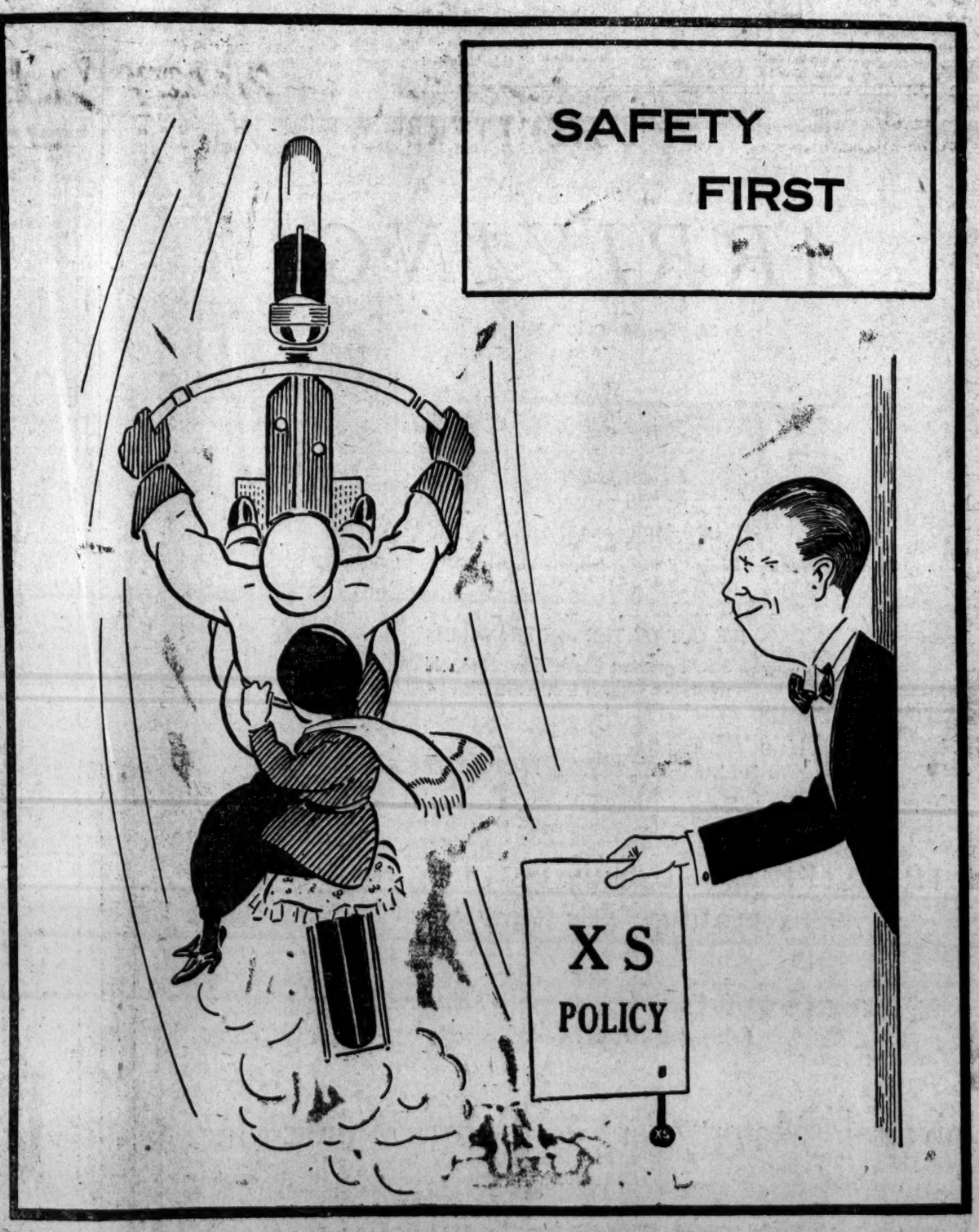
A chart made by the bureau indicates that in spite of the constant yearly increase in the death rate based on population, the rate based on the number of automobiles registered has decreased considerably. Thus, while the number of automobiles has increased fivefold since 1915, the total of automobile fatalities has little more than doubled.

According to the health officers' reports, automobiles were responsible for 67 percent of all vehicular fatalities in the sixty cities in 1922, more than four times the number caused by railroad trains and seven times those due to street railways.

It is possible, the bureau points out, that automobile deaths might be even larger if all fatalities in which motor cars figure were to be included in the total. Because of the classification systems employed by health departments deaths caused by collisions between automobiles and heavier vehicles, such as railroad trains, are assigned to the heavier vehicles.

Complete totals on crossing casualties are not available as yet for 1922. Statistics for the first nine months indicate, however, that the number will remain at about the figures recorded for 1919, 1920 and 1921. Those figures were: 1919—dead, 1,232; injured, 3,558; 1920, 1,373 and 3,977; and 1921, 1,262 and 4,025. Approximate estimates for last year run less than 1,300 killed and 4,000 injured.

Lack of state and complete city statistics as to cause of automotive accidents prevents the bureau's compiling figures on that subject.



IT'S DIFFICULT FOR A DOCT OR TO CURE A DISEASED IMAGINATION

China Press Sports

QUERY—"IS A POOR REPUTATION BETTER THAN NONE AT ALL?"

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JUNE 3, 1923

Attorney Moss Almost Saves Navy's Ball Tossers With Habeas Corpus Writs

By Westa

There was a sensational scene in court yesterday, in which a violent verbal battle between two lawyers was the outstanding incident, and which might have left two casualties if the judge hadn't intervened.

It seems that District attorney Jawn Scott, who has been making a vigorous effort to preserve law and order in this town ever since he was elected to office, had haled a lot of sailors into court on the serious charge of assaulting the members of our amateur baseball club with intent to take one of their games away from them. The district attorney, who boiled with indignation the minute he heard of this contemplated outrage, ordered Herbert Gallop, the constable, to swear out warrants for the offenders and to bring them into court for a preliminary hearing.

At about three o'clock yesterday the constable informed the prosecutor that he had rounded up the offenders, and that everything was in readiness for the trial. Judge Stovall then convened court in extra session, and Mr. Scott, acting on his perogatives as district attorney, began to cross examine the sailors on the main point at issue, namely, whether they had any rights in the premises.

The first three sailors to take the witness stand gave identical answers to the prosecutor's searching questions, to wit, that they were absolutely without equity in the nolle prosse.

"Aha!" thundered the district attorney, "Just as I thought! Your honor, I make a motion that their answer be inscribed on the blackboard!

There was vigorous objection to this from the defendants' lawyers but old Judge Stovall overruled them and told them that if they didn't quit making so much noise he would put them all in the hoose gow on writs of certiorari.

Accordingly the answers of the crestfallen sailors were written on the blackboard, in the form of a big goose-egg, or cipher, to use the correct legal term.

This proceedure went on, with monotonous regularity, until the answers of twentyone of the defendants, in groups of threes (the grouping was to save chalk) were recorded on the blackboard, making a total of seven goose eggs, or ciphers.

At this point the chief lawyer for the defense, Mr. Sydney Moss, could stand it no longer. Already infuriated by the preponderance of evidence against his clients, he fairly loss control of himself, waving his arms and demanding writs of habeas corpus.

This, of course, was a technical point of law, or as the Blackstonians say, a corpus delicti, that the learned jurist on the bench could not ignore, and he therefore began to issue the documents. The sailors, overjoyed over the turn of the tide in their favor, began to snatch at the foolscap sheets on which the judge was recording his verdicts almost before the ink was dry, and rushing to first base with them.

The district attorney, thoroughly disgusted by this gross miscarriage of justice, left the court room muttering that if the judge, whom he suspected of malpractice, was thus determined to let the case go by default he would simply exercise his writ of error and retire. Saying which he stalked out of the courtroom.

At that moment who should appear on the scene but the constable, Mr. Gallop, who prides himself on his loyalty to the district attorney, with a baseball bat in his hand.

"Hey!" he yelled at Attorney Moss, "what's the big idea in issuing all these writs to first?"

"Your honor," replied Mr. Moss in measured tones, "I submit to the court that I am within my legal rights and I ask that this rude person be ejected from the court.

"You may be within your legal rights," retorted the constable, brandishing his Louisville slugger, "but you will either getthel out of there on I'll bust your knob open with this here toothpick!"

Accordingly Mr. Moss, who considers it beneath his professional dignity to engage in a brawl with the constable in open court, retired to center field, leaving the burden of the defense to Mr. Posnocki, one of the junior members of his firm. But it was too late for him to save the sailors.

The score was 8 to 5.

Following are the briefs in the case:

Shanghai	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Bills, ss	5	0	1	2	2	3
Maloney, lb	5	0	1	11	0	0
Scott, p	4	1	2	0	5	0
Moss, p	1	1	1	0	0	0
Talyor, lf	5	1	3	1	0	0
Posnecki, cf	5	3	2	0	0	0
Smith, 2b	2	0	1	0	0	0
Thatch, 2b	1	1	1	0	0	0
Howland, 3b	3	0	1	2	1	0
Holiday, 3b	1	0	0	0	0	0
Wall, c	3	1	1	10	0	0
Taylor C. L., lf	2	0	0	0	0	0
Wilhemi, rf	1	0	0	0	0	0
	38	8	15	27	12	4

Navy	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Barnes, lf	5	1	0	1	0	0
Logan, 2b	3	1	0	3	3	0
Jeffries, lb	4	0	2	8	0	0
Brown, ss	4	0	0	1	2	0
Liddy, p	4	1	1	1	4	0
Popham, 3b	3	0	0	0	0	1
Billings, cf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Armstrong, c	1	2	0	8	0	0
Browning, rf	4	0	0	1	0	0
	31	5	4	24	11	1

By innings										
Shanghai	0	1	0	3	0	1	2	1	x	8
Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	5

Summary—Bases on balls-Moss 4. Struckout-by Scott 5, Moss 1, Posnecki-1, Liddy-7. Two base hits-Posnocki, Jeffries. Earned runs-Shanghai 4. Double plays-Liddy to Popham to Brown to Logan to Jeffries. Stolen bases-Armstrong, Barnes, Smith. Sacrifice hits-Wall, C. L. Taylor, Armstrong. Time of game-1 hour 50 minutes. Umpires-Logan and O'Brien.

BASEBALL TODAY

There will be two baseball games today, the first between the M.B.K. team (Japanese) and the All Navy, and the second between the same All Navy nine and the Gallopers. First game starts at two o'clock.

Fights Dempsey For Championship July 4.

LATE photo of Tom Gibbons who is matched to fight Jack Dempsey at Shelby, Montana, July Fourth for the championship of the world. Dempsey gets $300,000 gold. Gibbons $50,000 gold or at his choice fifty percent of the gate receipts after Dempsey's $300,000 has been paid. Shelby is an oil boom town, anxious to attract attention to itself. It expects the big fight to cost it $600,000 gold. Seats will be sold at from $20 to $50 and the town hopes to get most of its money back. The Great Northern, which is the only railroad running into the town is planning to haul 40,000 fight fans and to feed and sleep them, there being few accommodations at Shelby.

The betting is expected to be around 4 to 1 with Dempsey, of course, the favorite. While Gibbons has a good record, and is a tough, fast youngster with a real wallop, ring fans do not believe he has more than a "luck chance."

SPORT AND STAGE
BY DOMINO

RHYMES O F THE TIMES

(Remarkable remarks "There'll be no spring cleaning this year." My Wife)

Sing!
I will make me a song about spring;
I will write with delight of the brightness in store;
I will sing of a Spring never dreamed of before,
A Spring with a new and more beautiful meaning,
A season of reason, a Spring without cleaning,
A Spring without painters, a Spring without pain,
A Spring that for once will not drive me insane.
I will lift up my voice and rejoice at this thing,
This excellent Spring.

* * *

ALICE-SIT-BY-THE-FIRE

I have already said and written just what I thought of the B.W.A. Dramatic Section's production of Sir James Barrie's comedy "Alice Sit-By-The-Fire." I won't repeat a single word, but if you have not seen the show get busy and see that Moutrie's marks off a ticket for you. The excellent play is to be repeated on Wednesday next at the Country Club. Tickets are two Mex apiece. If you really enjoy a delightful story, and a hearty laugh then beg, borrow or steal those two Mex.

* * *

SUMMER HOURS

(Summer hours are being adopted in most of our big firms).

Today I leave my downy lair
An hour before my won't;
But do I consequently wear
An unctuous smile? I don't.
If with the early lark I can't
Spring nimbly from by bed, it
Is to a rule from my taipan
That I must give the credit.

* * *

JULIUS CAESAR

"What is it that you would impart to me?
If it be ought towards the general good
Set honor in one eye and death in the other
And I will look on both indifferently."—Shakespeare.

I have just this to impart, and it is towards the general good. The boys of the Shanghai Public School are producing Shake-peare's Julius Caesar at the Lyceum Theater this week. On Wednesday there is to be a matinee and this will be followed by an evening show on the following Saturday. These young people have been working hard at this great play and now they catch the opportunity of giving the public a great deal of instructive pleasure, and at the same time helping two very deserving institutions. On Wednesday the whole of the proceeds will be given to the Door of Hope, and what is taken for the Saturday performance will go to the London Hospital.

These young people are not hiding themselves behind a couple of well deserving charities, but they have the real goods to offer. I was asked to see a rehearsal last Wednesday by Mr. Whitcher—the energetic producer—and after listening for a couple of hours to the fine and well known lines I came away impressed with the sincerity with which these lads were portraying their respective parts. It should be a good show and certainly deserves your patronage even without regard to the great causes for which it is given.

* * *

JAZZ VIEWS

(One of our best known local teachers of dancing has recently told the press that although he teaches the Jazz stuff he hasn't much time for it.)

Terpsichore, tired of the "trot,"
Letting the waltz go all to pot,
In the glorious Jazz
Most undoubtedly has
Discovered the pick of the lot.

* * *

There was an Exuberant "coon"
Who invented a horrible tune,
For a horrible dance
Which suggested the prance
Of a "half-epileptic baboon."

* * *

THE BALLET

Next Thursday, at the Olympic Theater, we are to be treated to some genuine ballet. The named theater was the home of Pavlowa while she was here, and it was crowded nightly. Simply beautiful stuff it was, and we were naturally charmed. The lady who starred, arrived in Shanghai to find that her old teacher was a citizen of this model port. The meeting twix Pavlowa and Madame Kouliechevskya was as beautiful as it was pathetic. Here was the supreme teacher driven from her dear home—the Russian Imperial Ballet School—and forced to struggle far away from the scenes of her triumphs owing to the fortunes, or misfortunes of civil war. But she was not long friendless. She soon found people who were keen to enlist her services as a teacher. This lady has now a flourishing school where ballet dancing holds a prominent place.

We are to have the pleasure of seeing her pupils on Thursday. I repeat the day so that you will make no mistake. I understand that there is one lady who has captivated the great teacher and for whom a big future is assured. Miss Peken is the young lady in question. She will appear three times and among her numbers will be the famous Pastorale.

Another talented amateur to appear is Miss Barashkova. Miss Tomina will be seen in a Polish dance. Mr. Robert Cowell and

(Continued on Page 3)

ENGLAND WINS INTERNATIONAL FOURS AT HENLI

Take Race From American Crew In Good Contest

Henli, June 2.—The big surprise in the first day of the Spring regatta of the Shanghai Rowing club here today was the victory of England in the International fours. It was a thrilling race, with the American and English crew alternately in the lead up to the finish. England won in a driving spurt by two lengths.

In the Griffins' pairs at three quarters of a mile the boat stroked by Mr. E. P. Stelle won easily, holding the lead from the start. Haggeman's crew was second.

The Junior Fours was won by Mr. V. H. W. Watton's crew, against H. St. Atkinson's crew, the only other entry.

In the Junior Sculls Mr. Nash defeated Mr. L. G. Day.

The Club Eights was won by the crew stroked by Mr. Watton, with Mr. Kurt's crew furnishing most of the opposition.

The card today will be as follows:

10.30 a.m. International Eights.
11.00 a.m. Veterans' Fours.
12.00 noon Sailing Race.
2.30 p.m. Junior Paris.
p.m. Griffins Fours.
3.30 p.m. Ladies' Fours.
4.00 a.m. International Pairs.
4.30 p.m. Eights:
Committee vs. Club.

Trains will leave the S. N. R. Station at 8:30 a.m. (special) 9:50 a.m. (for servants) and at 12.30 p.m. Trains will leave Henli at 5.27 p.m. 6.23 p.m. (special) and 9.11 p.m.

SARAZEN WINS PROS' TOURNEY WITH 72--290

Gene Puts It Over His Old Rival, Hagen, In British Title Play

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 1.—The Northern Professional Golf Championship at St. Anne's: over 7 holes was won by the American Open Champion, Gene Sarazen, with an aggregate of 290.

The America holder of the British Open Championship, Walter Hagen, was second with 292, Walton (Lytham) and Gaudin (Jersey were third with 293.

The Australian, Kirkwood, was bracketted 9th with 300.

The aggregates of the Americans, Barnes and Farrell, were 302.

Gaudin established a course record of 67.

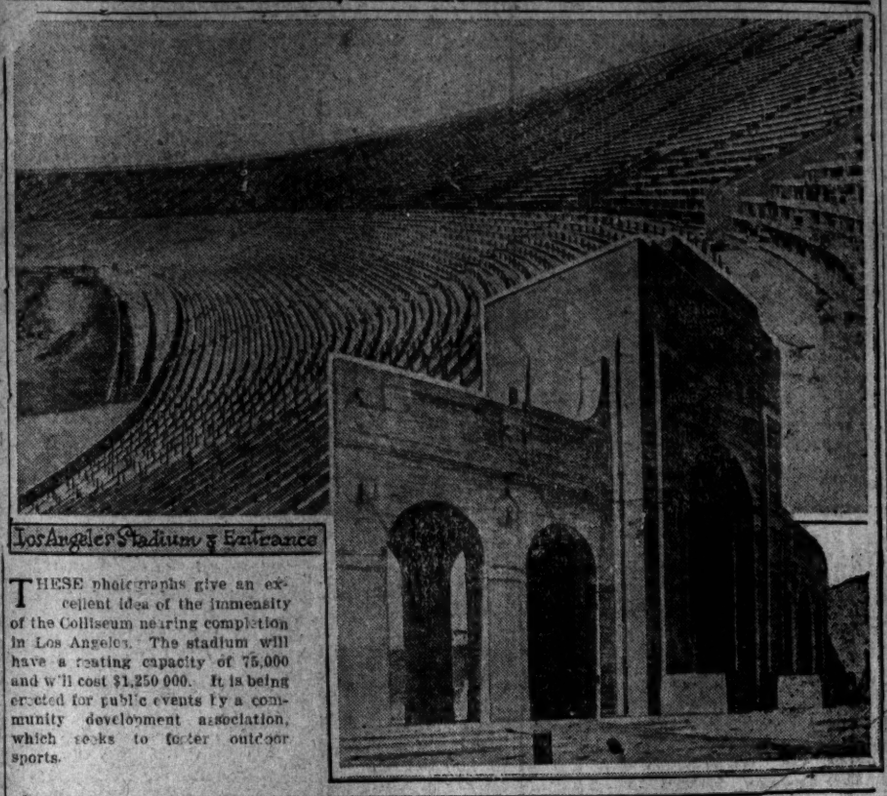
Four Marksmen Qualify For Test

The following members passed the Preliminary test for Marksman in May. Competition called for 10 shots at 15 yards, 10 shots at 20 yards, either hand, no time limit, 150 points for Marksman.

F. W. Poate	178
P. Pfanner	176
Miss D. M. Wheldon	152
H. P. S.	200

June competition for the Experts medal and bar with close June 30.

Los Angeles Stadium And Entrance



Los Angeles Stadium & Entrance

THESE photographs give an excellent idea of the immensity of the Colliseum nearing completion in Los Angeles. The stadium will have a seating capacity of 75,000 and will cost $1,250 000. It is being erected for public events by a community development association, which seeks to foster outdoor sports.

Lack Of Preparation Main Cause Of China's Failure At Far Eastern Olympic

BY K. S. CHANG

The 6th Far Eastern Olympic games, perhaps the most important athletic events of the year in the Orient, have just closed. Japan came out an easy winner, grabbing most of the field and track honors with several new records, and carrying away the titles in swimming and tennis. The Philippine Islands was second, honored with the championship titles in volleyball, basketball and baseball. The Filipinos were the only close contestants of the Japanese throughout the Meet.

The results of China's delegates are lamentably poor, with only 7.4 points in the field and track events as against Japan's 140, and securing the lonely championship in association football.

Japan's victory was not altogether unexpected. Anyone who is familiar with the events of the Island Kingdom could foretell the result. Right after the 5th Meet held here in Shanghai in 1921 when Japan's results were not very bright, she started a nationwide campaign to promote athletics on different lines and has been keeping the preparation up ever since. With the moral assistance from the Japanese press and the financial backing of the government, Japan has made a remarkable ascendency on the athletic ladder. Her present policy is unceasing preparation. As soon as one meet is over, she starts to prepare for the next one.

COACHES ENGAGED

Professional coaches who are experts in the different lines of sport have been engaged at great cost by colleges and athletic clubs. The new stadium that has a seating capacity of 10,000, the big crowd at the meet in spite of the bad weather, and the keen interest displayed by Prince Chichibu and other Japanese notables during the whole meet all showed the attitude Japan holds towards the Far Eastern Olympic Games. In fact, Japan's success in this year's meet should not be a surprise.

Philippine Islands did not make much improvement this year. Nevertheless, they still proved that they are superior in the 100 yard and 220 yard dashes, the low and high hurdles, and the discus throw. They are also first in decathlon and second in pentathlon. Catalon is still unbeaten in the century and 220 yard dashes, and it has been decided that he will be sent to join the next International Olympic Meet. On the whole, they put up a quite satisfactory showing.

But it is sad to relate that China met an utter defeat. Aside from the football championship and the first prize in high jump, she had achieved nothing, and indeed she did not take part in many of the events on the program, and in several of the events she was not even qualified for the final contests. China was too far behind the Japanese and the Filipinos, and her results have created a very bad impression upon the two peoples and what is more, upon the Westerners. If such conditions continue, it is far better for China to drop out of the Games. But true sportsmen are never willing to give up. To them every defeat should be an object lesson. Their motto is "Defeat is the mother of Victory." And if China really withdraws from the Meet her international position in East Asia will be lowered, and it will mean more harm than good.

LACK OF TRAINING

The main cause of China's failure is lack of training. With a population of more than four hundred million, China has the best athletic material in the whole world. But like her other resources, these materials are raw and untouched. We can scarcely find one trained athlete out of a million. It has been well known that the Chinese physique is good and sound and can bear the strain of hard training. In the last Meet, training of the Chinese athletes was not begun until the early part of the spring this year, only a period of two or three months, while the Japanese and the Filipinos have been practising the whole year round. The authorities that are running China's athletes are dreaming of success without labor.

Closely related, to the lack of training is the lack of athletic grounds right here in Shanghai, the largest commercial port in China. we cannot find an adequate piece of ground where Chinese athletes can practise. An athlete, once out of school, is nearly through with his athletics. In fact, the delegation representing China in the last meet was mostly composed of school students. Young and inexperienced as they were, too much could not be expected out of them.

Finally, we feel the lack of support from the government and the public, neither giving encouragement to the athletes. Except of allowing a small fund for the athletes' travelling expenses and a few telegraphic messages of mandarin style to the Meet, the government is doing nothing to encourage the athletes. The public is taking the same attitude. In other words, there is no financial backing either from the government or the public to promote the country's athletics.

It is a good sign, however, that the Chinese press is now beginning to take an active interest in the thing, and it is hoped that it will still do more to stir up the people. With the support of the people, particularly of influential business men in this country, new athletic fields should at once be erected and the services of expert American or other foreign coaches secured to train and develop China's raw material. If this can be done, then China can have no fear of losing 'face' by lagging behind the Japanese and Filipino athletes in the 7th Far Eastern Olympic Games to held in Manila in 1925.

MILLARD PICKS SOCCER XI FOR AUSTRALIA TRIP

South China Team, With Some Re-inforcements, To Start June 19

The arrangements for the tour of the Chinese Soccer team through Australasia are nearing completion.

Mr. H. A. Millard the Australian delegate has returned from Japan where he witnessed the play for the Soccer Championship of the Orient between China, Japan and Phillipine Islands. Mr. Millard gives great credit to the Chinese team for the meritorious victory defeating the Filipinos 3 to 0, and Japan 5 to 1. This being the fifth successive win gained by the Chinese at the Far Eastern Games.

Millard is loath to break the combination gained by these lads, and has decided to take the whole Southern eleven, reinforcing them by the best six from the North.

The team will leave Hongkong by the Tango Maru on the 19th of June arriving in Sydney on July 9.

The team chosen from the Southerners is as follows: Leung Yuk-tong, Captain, Half back; I. P. Kauko, Vice-Captain, Inside right; Wang Pak-cheung, Center forward; Pang Kaw-wing, Right wing; Wong Sui-wah, Half back; Leong Tai-fong, Half back; Ng Kau-chuen, Half back; Chan Kwang-yui, Left wing; Lai Muk-tat, Full back; Leung Wing-tak, Full back; Lau Hing-cheung, Goal keeper.

Six will be chosen from the following Northerners: K. C. Shen, Nanyang University, Full back; Chen Chang-yo, Union Christian College, Tung Chow, Full back, Chai Ke-kuny, Tsing Hua College, Half back; Chen Chang-yo, Tientsin, Full back; Li Chih-jen, Nankai, Center forward; Sun Tse-ching, Anglo-Chinese College, Tientsin, Center half; Wang Cheng-sheng, Fuh Tan University, Full back; Wu Ten-chang, Fuh Tan, Left wing; H. E. Chang, Fuh Tan, Centre forward.

Reserves from South China are as follows: Li Wai-tong, Inside left; Kwok Po-kan, Inside left; Lau Ka-u, Center forward; Lo Wai-man, Lam Yuk-ying.

All the above were included as reserves in the team which toured in Japan Matches will be played to endeavor to place the best six. The first match takes place today at West Gate. Mr. Millard is pleased with ability shown by those already chosen, and is quite optimistic about their chances down South. Dr. J. H. Gray is in touch with Mr Millard and is arranging the final details in connection with the tour Mr. F. H. Lau of Hongkong may make the trip. The Northerners will leave Shanghai for Hongkong on about the 15th.

Millard expresses his appreciation of the valuable assistance given him by Dr. Gray and the Far Eastern Athletic Committee in enabling him to reach a stage in the arrangements approaching completion.

RECS BEAT POLICE XI AT CRICKET

Take League Match With Four Wickets To Spare

"A" TEAM VICTOR

Allison's Men Defeat Rivals; Quayle Scores 71

The League match which took place yesterday afternoon on the Shanghai Cricket Club ground between the two league teams representing the club, resulted in a win for "A" over "B" by 72 runs.

Both teams being at good strength and the pitch in good condition though a bit soft, it was difficult to account for the low totals of both sides.

Allison was top scorer with 43 not out, followed by Knight with 30 and Moule with 28. The bowling of "A" team was particularly good Billings taking 6 wickets for 40 and Grunshaw 4 for 16.

Allison won the toss and "B" team took the field. Claxton and Middleton went in first and faced the bowling of Read and Peck. Both were rather fidgety and Middleton was soon out bowled by Peck for 3.

Knight followed, Claxton who never settled down hit an unexpected six into the pavillion followed by a nice drive for 4, after giving two chances he was ultimately held by Muriel off Peck, scoring 21.

A. E. Lanning took his place. He settled down immediately and played an excellent 26 before being brilliantly caught by Renwick at square leg off a full pitch of Clifford.

Knight who all this time had been quietly keeping his end up now woke up and hit a couple of boundaries. Together with Allison he put on 30 runs for the 5th wicket.

He had been hitting Clifford's slows with rather more abandon than tact, at last putting a safe catch into the bowler's hands having scored 30 runs.

Allison carried on with Bell who did not stay long. In fact the wickets fell in rapid succession Allison alone doing any hitting, the innings closed at half past four leaving Allison undefeated with 43 runs to his credit.

"B" team followed on in due course and put up rather a weak display against the bowling of Billings an Grunshaw. W. H. Moule who went in first being the only batsmen to show any sort of confidence.

He was very well caught out indeed by Bell who was playing rather deep mid-off, the ball was still rising when it reached the fieldsman.

Nicholl was the only other batsman to reach double figures. He was weak in getting started but ended up by putting the ball between point and slips with great effect.

He was still in at close of play having scored 20 runs.

CRICKET CLUB "A"

A. A. Claxton, c. Muriel, b. Peck	21
H. Middleton, b. Peck	3
C. Knight, c. and b. Clifford	30
A. E. Lanning, c. Renwick, b. Clifford	26
R. D. Bell, c. Peck, b. Carr	11
H. W. Allison, not out	43
W. J. Monk, c. and b. Clifford	0
R. Grunshaw, b. Clifford	2
H. Langley, hit wicket	0
W. G. R. Murphy, b. Read	6
G. M. Billings, b. Carr	2
Extras	6
Total	150

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
Read	13	1	38	1
Peck	13	4	55	3
Clifford	11	2	35	4
Carr	3	1	16	2

CRICKET CLUB "B"

W. H. Moule, c. Bell b. Grunshaw	28
W. H. Smedley st. Claxton, b.	
W. S. Read, c. Claxton, b. Billings	2
H. E. Muriel, c. Lanning, b. Billings	3
W. H. Smedley st. Claxton, b. Billings	3
W. G. C. Clifford, c. Grunshaw, b. Billings	3
G. F. H. Bichard, c. Billings, b. Grunshaw	3
P. Carr, b. Grunshaw	0
G. D. Nicholl, not out	20
W. Hagen, c. Claxton, b. Billings	1
H. C. B. Peck, c. sub. b. Billings	3
F. G. Renwick, played on b.	

Grumshaw	2
Extras	5
Total	78

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
Hilings	13	2	40	6
Murphy	7	1	17	0
Crawshaw	2	1	18	4

The other League game was between the Police and the Recs on the latter's ground.

The police who batted first made 131, their score being passed by Recs with still four wickets in hand.

The Police who now included members of the "Specials" on their side batted first. Their team was supplemented by Widdup, Daniels, and Muller who are "Specials."

Quayle was the only batsman to come off, though missed by Ogden at the boundary at 38 the total being 78, he eventually made 71. His hitting was tremendous in three overs he hit Madar for 39 runs.

Madar who took 7 wickets for 22 had bad luck in having 2 easy catches missed off his bowling.

Ollerdessen bowled well and had a splendid length throughout.

Harris was caught behind the wicket by Spencer for 13, and Wainwright from whom was expected a score was clean bowled by Wade for 9. The innings closed for 131 runs, leaving the Recs an easy task.

The Recs followed and started badly. Spencer was batting very well at the nets in the beginning of the afternoon was bowled by Quayle for 0 with his 3rd ball.

H. B. Ollerdessen however won the match for his side, partnered chiefly by Bhoora he played a fine innings of 80 runs before he was caught by Daniels. Bhoora played an invaluable 30 not out and particularly by Manley passed the opponent's score with 4 wickets in hand.

S. M. POLICE

H. T. M. Barrett, ct. Spencer, b. Madar	18
F. Peacher, b. Madar	0
J. A. Quayle, ct. Clark, b. Madar	71
F. L. Wainwright, b. Madar	9
A. J. Daniels, b. Madar	13
J. Watson, b. Ollerdessen	1
Widdup, ct. Divecha, b. Madar	3
Muller, ct. Divecha, b. Ollerdessen	17
O. Sale, b. Madar	2
F. Barries, b. Madar	0
I. Isaacs not out	7
Extras	7
Totals	131

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
Ollerdessen	15	5	11	3
Madar	17	1	83	7
Manley	2	1	8	0

RECREATION CLUB

C. E. Spencer, b. Quayle	0
H. B. Ollerdessen, ct. Daniels, b. Isaacs	80
M. J. Divecha, b. Quayle	2
A. J. Willis, b. Quayle	0
F. Madar, b. Muller	7
A. J. Clark, b. Isaacs	5
J. H. Bhoora, not out	30
W. T. Manley, ct. Isaacs, b. Sale	14
V. Evans, C. E. Ollerdessen and W. Ogden, (did not bat.)	4
Extras	4
Total	148

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
Quayle	15	2	44	3
Isaacs	9	2	14	2
Sale	7.5	0	26	1
J. J. J. Muller	6	1	16	1
F. L. Wainwright	2	0	11	0
J. S. Widdup	3	0	8	0

Electic Tourney On At Kiangwan

The summer eclectic competition of the Shanghai Golf Club will be played from June 1 to September 15, the proceeds to go to a local charity. The conditions will be 18 holes eclectic, medal play. Any number of cards may be taken out in two, three or four ball matches, but not more than one card may be taken out at a time. The price of cards is 50 cents each.

Should a competitor wish to improve his score at any one or more holes, he may take out as many cards as he likes and play that particular hole or holes, and it will not be necessary for him to play the whole round. Gross scores will be entered on the cards taken out, and a special handicap will be deducted from the competitor's gross eclectic for the period, handicaps to be as on September 15.

For convenience in checking the cards a scale is posted on the notice board upon which members must enter their names and thereafter in each game provided the best score made from time to time at each hole.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

I HEAR THAT BART AIN'T A GOIN TO SIGN UP WITH LITTLE ROCK
YEP-HE'S A HOLDOUT-THEY AIN'T DONE RIGHT BY BART NOHOW
WHAT'S THIS HOLDOUT THOSE FELLERS ARE TALKIN' ABOUT?
WHY A HOLDOUT IS A BLOKE WHO DOESN'T WANT TO PLAY BASEBALL BECAUSE THEY DON'T PAY HIM ENOUGH JACK
THAT AIN'T THE HALF OF IT
THIS FELLER BACK O' ME HERE SAYS AT ABAN WHO GITS PAID FOR PLAYIN BASEBALL AIN'T A GOIN TO PLAY NO MORE
I NEVER HEARD TELL OF SUCH A THING
INDOOR SPORTS: TALKING BASEBALL IN THE LOBBY OF A HKA HOTEL
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NANYANG TAKES S'HAI COLLEGE INTO CAMP, 11-8

Siccawei Nine Shows Better Form At Bat And In Field

The Nanyang baseball team defeated the St. John's nine on the Siccawei ground yesterday afternoon before a big crowd of students by 16 to 11. With this win, Nanyang is now tying with the Nanking University for first place in the Intercollegiate series. The final game may be played sometime this week.

The game yesterday was featured with hard hitting on both sides and although there were several errors, the play was clean and fast. Swan Ning pitched for the winners, and he was well supported by his fielders, especially from M. K. Wong, the short stop, and Ting at center field. The St. John's pitchers walked many men during the latter part of the game.

Mr. Harry Kingman, captain of the Shanghai Baseball Club umpired the game. He was assisted by M. Y. Chung of Nanyang College at the bases.

Nanyang baseball team went down from Siccawei to Yangtszepoo on Thursday and trimmed Shanghai College to the tune of 11-8, to the chagrin of two hundred Shanghai backers, including many co-eds. The game was quite fast and interesting, although many errors were made by both teams on account of the wet field.

Captain Whang of Nanyang jumped right from the Haruna Maru, which brought back Chinese athletes from Osaka, to a waiting flivver, violated the speed regulation and reached the ground just in time to cross bats with the team which licked St. John's by the score of 15-5. With the return of Captain Whang, Nanyang had confidence.

Ting had a big day with the stick, hitting them all over the lot. He smashed out four hits out of five times up, including a three-bagger which went over the left field fence. It was the only extra-base hit and would have been a homer had it not been the ground rule. Ting also made a spectacular catch in the sixth. Mai hit a high one which was bound to the other side of the fence, but Ting ran to the fence, jumped high into the air and grabbed it, thus robbing Mai a three-bagger.

Ning pitched a nice game, striking out six and passing only one. He allowed six hits all well scattered. With better support, he would have shut them out, since Shanghai did not earn a single run. Nanyang earned five. "Giant" Shen was missing from the Nanyang line-up.

For the losers, Hyen at short played a good game. He was heavy with the bat, getting two hits. Zee caught well and threw out a couple of men trying to steal second. Li started off on the mound but was relieved by Kimm in the fifth who struck out five.

The box score:

Nanyang	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
P. Chen 2b	4	1	0	0	2	1
Y. T. Chen ss	4	3	2	4	2	2
Ting cf, 3b	5	3	4	3	0	0
Whang 3b, c	3	2	0	3	1	2
Wu, c, cf	4	1	0	7	3	4
Shen 1b	5	0	1	7	1	0
Ning p	5	0	0	1	1	0
Chou lf.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Yeh rf.	3	1	0	1	0	0
Total	36	11	7	27	10	9

Shanghai	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Zee c.	5	1	1	8	2	0
Chen 2b.	5	0	1	4	3	0
Kimm lf., p.	5	2	1	0	2	2
Hyen ss.	4	2	2	5	3	3
Mai 3b.	5	0	0	0	1	0
Chu 1b.	4	0	0	10	0	1
Cynn cf.	4	1	1	0	1	0
Lee rf.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Li p., lf.	3	2	0	0	2	0
Total	39	8	6	27	14	6

Summary:
Earned runs—Nanyang 5, S'hai 0
Three base hit—Ting
First on balls—of Ning 1, Li 5, Kimm 2
Struck by—by Ning 6, Li 1, Kimm 5
Wild pitches—Kimm 1
Passed balls—Wu 2, Zee 2
Time of game—2 hours
Umpire—Kingman
Scorer—K. C. Shen

	G.	W.	L.	Pct.
Nanking	3	2	1	.666
Nanyang	3	2	1	.666
Nanyang	3	2	1	.666
Shanghai	3	1	2	.333

"Human Flash"

CHARLES Paddock, the "Human Flash," is shown finishing the 100-yard dash in the California Oval, Berkeley, California, in the field meet between the University of California and the University of Southern California. Paddock covered the distance in the phenomenal time of 9 9-10 seconds, lowering the mark of 9 1-5 seconds made by an English professional in 1887.

Real Sportsmanship Essential In Tennis

Tilden Always Gives His Best Regardless Of Where Or Who He Plays

BY VINCENT RICHARDS

New York.—The first and foremost thing in the game of lawn tennis and for that matter in anything else, is to know how to lose. Whether it is in golf, tennis, boxing or any of the other great sports of the present day, learn to lose cheerfully, generously and like a gentleman.

I know of no other game but tennis where the element of sportsmarship comes out so strongly. Perhaps I will be accused of showing a little bit of partiality in making a statement such as that, but I am firmly convinced that the public will agree with me.

I could cite scores upon scores of incidents where the true sportsmanship has come to light in various championship matches. Time and again I have seen high ranking players give points away that might have won the title for them, simply because they thought that the point belonged to their opponents.

TENNIS FOR PLEASURE

Play tennis for the pleasure that you get out of it, for the thousands of friends that you will make, and then you will derive real benefit from it.

Many of the leading players of the present day feel that they owe nothing to the spectators that come to watch them play.

This to my mind is not the case. The average tennis player owes the spectators who come to watch him play just as much if not more than the actor who performs each and every evening of the week. The greatest example of this argument is the world's titleholder, William T. Tilden. The famous "Big Bill" always gives of his best whether it is the final round of a championship out in Balloonville or the final of the national singles championship at the Germantown Cricket Club in Philadelphia.

TILDEN IN UNIQUE

Tilden in this respect is really "unique." There is not another first ten men in the game today who could take the same stand on this subject that the tall Quaker does.

It is a well-known fact that we do not see the same spirit of sportsmanship among the men who participate in the various games where a "gate" is charged. When the players are playing whatever sport they are proficient in simply for the dollar, the spirit of sportsmanship seems to be lacking.

Take, for instance, in professional boxing and baseball. What a funny sight it would be for a fan to see a pitcher give a man base on balls simply because he thought the umpire had called a bad one on the batter. In boxing wouldn't we get a laugh if we saw a fighter put his hands to his sides and let the other man clout him on the chin simply because he had some idea the referee was making him break too soon.

B. W. A. Members Rifle Competion Takes Place June 10

There will be a Rifle Competition on Sunday, June 10, at 3:30 p.m. for the Raray Cup presented by Mrs. Allister Campbell through the Shanghai Scottish. All members of the B.W.A. and ladies proposed by the Shanghai Scottish are invited to compete. The competition will take place at the Rifle Range, North Szechuen Road and the conditions are as follows:

300 yards.
1 Sighting Shot.
7 Scoring Shots.

Competitors to assemble not later than 3:15 p.m. at the 300 yards mound. Mrs. Churchill Knight, last year's winner, to be handicapped 7 percent.

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It will last longer and cost less in the end than any other racquet made.

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O.V.B.

Corbett Picks McAuliffe As Coming Champion

BY BERT WALKER

When Jack Dempsey meets his master the master will be a resident of Detroit, according to Jim Corbett, until now the cleverest and fastest heavyweight boxer that ever stepped into a ring. Jim picks Jack McAuliffe, twenty-two-year-old giant of this city, as the heir apparent to the heavyweight throne.

Jim Corbett has frequently put on the gloves with McAuliffe. A few weeks ago when Corbett was here he tested McAuliffe out and said he was the fastest heavyweight he had ever seen, the cleverest heavyweight boxer in the world and hit as hard with either hand as any man he had ever seen. Corbett said to the writer he would stake his reputation that, barring accident, McAuliffe would become the heavyweight title holder shortly.

McAuliffe had never seen a boxing glove until less than three years ago. He was nearly twenty years old before he ever saw a battle in a ring. He became a boxer by the merest accident.

Mark Shaughnessy, who developed both Jack Johnson and Stanley Ketchel, saw McAuliffe on the street one day and thought he noted a resemblance to a fighter he had once managed. He stopped him, and noting his physique talked to him of boxing. He took the lad to his home, put some gloves on him and watched him punch the bag.

Mark showed him how to hit properly, how to step around the ring. The teacher was still in doubt as to his pupil's courage, so he decided to give him a licking. He put the gloves on and began to bounce swings off McAuliffe's stomach. He smashed his body with all his force, and then turned his attention to the jaw. He cracked the youth with blows that other fighters had been unable to stand up under, but the only effect was to make the novice sore and arouse his fighting spirit. Then McAuliffe cracked back. He hit Mark once and knocked him out, breaking three of the teacher's ribs.

McAuliffe has had sixteen fights, and won them all. Only one of the heavyweights he had faced was able to go the limit. Floyd Johnson, who is now seeking a match with Jack Dempsey, went six rounds with McAuliffe. But he suffered a terrible lacing and was all but out.

McAuliffe out of the ring is a mild-mannered young man, almost to the point of being effeminate but in the ring he becomes a demon.

Shaughnessy says he doesn't expect to meet the champion inside of a year, but by that time he will be ready to step out and help himself to the title.

McAuliffe's last victim was Hugh Walker, whom he knocked out in three rounds. Walker had fought 203 heavyweights, and this was the first time he had ever been knocked out.

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of ladies use a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. Takes when ordered according to them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores. CHAMPION Bros.

TOWN GUARD AND PHAROS FAVORED FOR THE DERBY

Betting Is Six To One On Each, With Papyrus Only Slightly Behind

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 1.—The following is the latest list of probables for the Derby:—

Bold and Bad or Saltash (Frank Bullock), Pharos (Gardner), (Legality (Hulme) Parth (Walker), Papyrus (Donoghue), Portumna (————), My Lord (V. Smyth), Chosroes (G. Smith), Ellangowan (Elliott), Twelve Pointer (Carslake), Town Guard (Archibald), Knockando (Herbert Jones) Doric (Childs), Safety First (Stokes), Hollister (————), Tranquil (————), Roger de Busli (Jellies) Apron (Lister), Top-boot (————).

The latest betting is as follows:—

6 to 1 Town Guard
6 to 1 Pharos
7 to 1 Papyrus
9 to 1 Ellangowan
10 to 1 My Lord
100 to 8 Legality
100 to 8 Knockando
20 to 1 Parth.

Following a drop in the price of the favorite, Town Guard, yesterday evening from 4 to 1 to 5 to 1, it was rumored that he had jarred his shoulder. This was apparently based on the fact that he did not exercise yesterday and confined himself to healthy exercise this morning when he walked soundly. He will probably resume work tomorrow. The fact that Town Guard's owner, Lord Woolavington, has released Donoghue from riding his second string, Knockando, suggests that there is not much the matter with Town Guard.

POLA NEGRI IN PASSION

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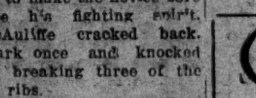

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Gillette Brownie Safety Razor

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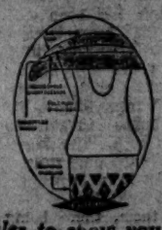

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4. *Channeled Guard*
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OLYMPIC SOCCER ELEVEN DEFEATS CHINESE RECS

Olympic Champions Play Before 1,000 Crowd, And Win By 4 Goals To 2

The Hongkong Chinese Football team, the champions of the Far Eastern Olympic Games, defeated the Chinese Recreation Club Friday afternoon on the latter's ground at West Gate before 1,000 people. The score was 4 to 2.

The Hongkong team are on their way back to the Colony from the Osaka games, and while they are here, they were requested to play the Chinese Recs Friday. Arrangements have been made to have another game with a picked Chinese team on Sunday afternoon on the same ground, and the visitors have postponed their departure as they were scheduled to leave Saturday. The game Sunday will be a real treat to the local football fans.

The game Friday afternoon opened with the Hongkong team's immediate attack, and it looked dangerous to the Shanghai team from the very first. The champions showed excellent form in passing and shooting, while the local eleven lacked combination due to the fact that they had abandoned the game some time ago. After about fifteen minutes' of play, Hongkong's left inside forward, Kwok Po Kan scored the first goal as a result of the forwards' good passing work. Another 10 minutes gone, the visitors succeeded in netting the second goal. Li Wai Tong, the center forward, standing on the outside of the back line, made a beautiful shot at such terrific speed that the Shanghai goaler, C. H. Hu, had not time to save it. During most of the time, the ball was on the local team's territory. Interval came, Hongkong 2, Chinese Recs 0.

The second half saw better play on the Recs' side. Although they had made several attempts on the Hongkong goal, it did not look very dangerous, as the shots they sent in were rather soft and wild. Moreover, the Hongkong goalkeeper is a first string man, cool and steady, and was always on the job. However, the persistent play of the Shanghai men resulted in a goal after about 20 minutes after the interval. After a short while, a free kick was awarded the Recs. D. S. Lee who scored the first goal scored again on the kick on a very tricky play.

The game went on without much excitement, and it looked they it was going to be a draw of 3 to 3. But the last eight minutes were too eventful. A penalty kick was called on Har, the fullback, and Li, the center forward had little difficulty in sending in the ball with a snappy shot. The goal was soon followed by Hongkong's fourth one which was scored by Kwoh only a few yards away from the goal line.

Chinese Honor Olympic Athletes

In honor of the Chinese athletes at the Far Eastern Olympiads held recencly in Osaka, a reception was given Friday by 14 local organisations at the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Fan Tsiao-peh, vice-chairman of the Chamber, presided and speeches were made by Mr. Tsao Mob-kaan, principal of China Chong School, Dr. J. H. Gray, in charge of the Chinese team, Mr. Shen Hsin-ching, secretary of the Kiangsu Educational Association and Tu Lien-ko, team leader.

Mr. Tsao took the opportunity of critising the Chinese Government for not providing the necessary funds and training grounds for the athletes, who, he said, deserved the highest appreciation of the Chinese people despite their defeat at Osaka.

Dr. Gray expressed satisfaction with the results of the games and pointed out that although China was third she gained considerable increase of national prestige by participating in the games and by smashing one of the records.

Sport And Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

Mrs. Featherstonhaugh are to appear in a Dutch clog dance. These are but a few of the numbers with which Madame Koulichevskaya hopes to delight you in a few days. It should be noted that all the performers are amateurs; that all the numbers will be portrayed in costume—I naturally mean the costume of the period—and that these costumes are provided by the dancers themselves. I think Thursday is a date worth keeping.

* * *

ODE TO THE MOSQUITO

Ye happy blighters all, that fly and sing,
And hum and browse where'er the mood entices,
Now that the time's a little more like Spring
You visit us and with your little sting
You raise our prices.

For have we not to buy unweildy nets
Where in to sleep to save us from your ravage,
And have we not to swallow sundry "wets"
Which curiously a greater thirst begets
You buzzing, humming savage

Ye small striped stingers with your wicked ways,
At times a moment comes of exaltation,
When you inside my net will sing your praise
And I just cotton to your wicked ways
And swat you—Glorious sensation!

* * *

THE QUAINT SALISBURY

Salisbury of the Quaints has heard the "Call of the East" again. He can't stay away. He has been doing all sorts of big things in London and especially has he been successful with his adaptation of "Polly" which has been a roaring success at the Chelsea Palace Theater. It is pleasing to note that our favorite Miss Dorothy James was prominent in the cast. We expect to be entertained with "Polly" late in the present year.

Ladies' Prize Draw

The draw for the Ladies Prize, to be fired at the Annual Bisley Meeting of "A" Company British tomorrow in conjunction with the Competition for the Old Captain's Prize was announced yesterday. It follows:

Lady	Champion
Miss Storer, Sgt. A. C. Godby.	
Mrs. F. E. Hodges, Lieut. C. T.	Birdwood.
Miss Doreen Carter, Cpl. P. D.	Sullivan.
Mrs. R. W. Roberts, L.-Cpl. R.	W. Burton.
Mrs. F. G. Renwick, Pte. C. Jelfs.	
Miss Kaye, Q.M.S. C. D. Field.	
Mrs. Prideaux, Pte. W. S. Clay.	
Mrs. Godby, L.-Cpl. A. F. Gimson	M. C.
Mrs. Whitehouse, Pte. C. T.	Biggin.
Miss G. Hedges, L.-Cpl. F. H.	Forde.
Mrs. P. D. Sullivan, Pte. C. C.	Roberts.
Mrs. C. D. Field, Cpl. A.	Fanthorpe.
Mrs. W. Smith, Pte. L. Wright.	
Miss Levens, Pte. J. R. Hinton.	
Miss Barbara Walker, Pte. O. J.	Barnes.
Mrs. C. S. Taylor, Cpl. F. S.	Bridges.
Mrs. Grant, Pte. W. Smith.	
Mrs. Adams, Pte. E. O. Wilson.	
Mrs. Emmett, Pte. J. Moffait M.C.	
Miss Molly Godby, Pte. G. H.	Mann
Mrs. Walker, Pte. H. Blatchford.	
Mrs. N. Mathieson, L.-Cpl. G. A.	Davies Colley.
Mrs. Blatchford, Pte. G. Hollyer.	
Miss Johnstone, Sgt. Maj. F. E.	Hodges.
Mrs. Moffatt, Capt. M. Reader	Harris M.C.
Miss Dunstan, Pte. W. B. Hughes.	
Mrs. Caulton, Pte. R. W. Roberts	
Mrs. J. S. Graham, Pte. S. G.	Adams.
Mrs. K. Bird, Pte G. H. G.	Caulton.
Miss M. K. Caulton, Sgt. F. G.	Renwick.
Mrs. Wilson, Pte. H. Holgate.	
Miss L. Davis, Lieut. J. Dalton	M. C.
Miss E. Wilson, Pte. F. R.	Gabbott.

He Keeps In Training

HARRY Wills, considered by many to be the only logical contender for the heavyweight crown of Jack Dempsey, keeps perpetually in trim by working as a stevedore on New York piers, wrestling with cotton bales. Isn't a "phony" picture, for Wills is doing eight hours' work, six days a week, on this job and earning $15 to $20 a day doing it.

Chadwick-Smith Go To Be Thriller

Regarding the main event last night in which Chadwick substituted for Battling Gleason who sprained his thumb in training and was unable to appear it was no disgrace for White to have been beaten by Chadwick for the fact is that Chadwick, is, an exceptionally good man and is the Champion in his class for China and the holder of the Gedge belt, a trophy highly prised in the Hongkong colony.

Chadwick has taken part in very important fights in England and on two occasions fought for the title in his class at the National Sporting Club. In last night's battle he gave away about twenty pounds in weight to White but, he has always had to give away weight in nearly all his fights outside of Championship battles.

When Chadwick faces Mattie Smith he will be meeting a man of about his weight, though Matty Smith may be a few pounds heavier. It is hoped these two men can be brought together for a battle of Fifteen rounds on June 15th.

MRS. MALLORY WINS

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 1.—Mrs. Mallory beat Miss Clarke 6-2 6-3 in the semi-final of the Middlesex Lawn Tennis Championship at Chiswick today.

Busels, June 1.—Great Britain beat Belgium in the first round of the Davis Cup competition by 3 matches to 2.

Mr. Gilbert beat M. Watson 6-4 6-2 6-2.

M. Washer beat M. Lycett 6-1 6-3 6 4.

the Davis Cup competition by 3 matches to 2.

Mr. Gilbert beat M. Watson, 6-4, 6-2, 6-2.

M. Washer beat Mr. Lycett, 6-1, 6-3, 6-4.

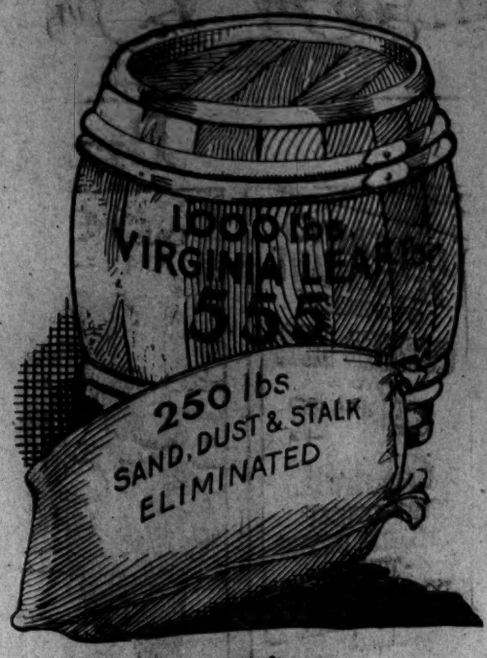
H'kong Team For Interport Shoot

Hongkong, May 26.—The following team has been selected to represent Hongkong in the match today between Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, and Penang, 12 men aside and the best ten scores to count. Shooting starts about 3.30 p.m.

Messrs. Swan, Summers, Bone and Wallace of Taikoo, F. Goodman, R. Goodman and Mr. N. L. Railton of the Defense Corps, Gill, McGuigan and Pritchard, H. M. Rockyard, Reid, Unattached, and Parke, H. M. S. Titania.

The President of the Hongkong Rifle League, Mr. D. G. M. Bernard, will be present. Lieut.-Col. Bird, D. S. O., will be umpire for Hongkong, and Major Murdoch for Penang, while officers from the King's Liverpool Regiment will represent Shanghai and Singaoore, also acting as official register keepers. The League committee desire to thank these gentlemen for their valuable assistance.

A REMARKABLE FACT



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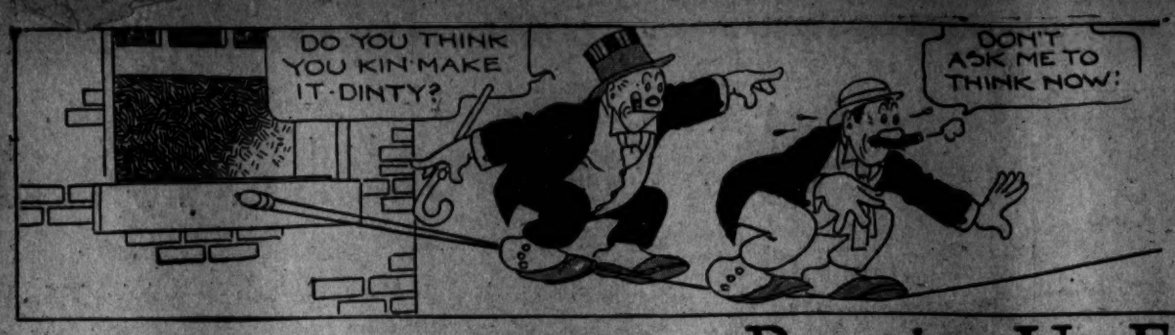

See BARNEY GOOGLE and SPARK PLUG, Every Day In THE CHINA PRESS

Bringing Up Father

JIGGS - WE GOTTA TAKE THAT IN -
I'D LIKE TO BUT I DON'T THINK THERE IS A CHANCE IN THE WORLD OF ME GITTIN' OUT -
J. CLEARY'S RESTAURANT TONIGHT CORNED BEEF AND CABBAGE CARNIVAL THE FINEST DINNER IN THE - TOWN - DON'T MISS IT!
1

SAY - BRIDGET - I'LL GIVE YOU TEN DOLLARS IF YOU'LL GIT SICK OR DO SOMETHING TO QUEER THE DINNER -
MAKE IT FIFTEEN AN' I'LL CHUCK UP THE JOB -
3

OH! THIS IS TERRIBLE - THE COOK IS SICK AND THE GUESTS WILL SOON BE HERE - WHAT SHALL I DO?
SEND TO CLEARY'S FOR SOME CORNED BEEF AN' CABBAGE -
4

YOU CAN'T BEAT CLEARY'S FOR FOOD -
SHUT UP WHILE I'M PHONING!
HELLO - IS THIS THE CRULLERS CATERING CO? I WANT YOU TO FIX UP FOUR NICE DINNERS AND SEND THEM RIGHT OVER - YES - YES -!
5

THIS IS AWFUL! A FLOWER POT FELL OUT OF THE WINDOW ON THE DINNER - OH! WHAT SHALL I DO?
SEND TO CLEARY'S - HIS CORNED BEEF AN' CABBAGE IS GRAND -
8

HOTEL DE RITZ? THIS IS THE LUNATIC ASYLUM - ONE OF OUR INMATES IS TELEPHONIN' TO ALL THE HOTELS FOR A DINNER SHE SAYS! SHE'S MRS. JIGGS -
10

I'M GOING MAD - THEY WON'T PAY ANY ATTENTION TO ME - CAN'T YOU DO SOMETHING? THE DUCHESS AND HER HUSBAND HAVE ARRIVED!
LEAVE IT TO ME - MAGGIE!
11

IS THAT YOU - CLEARY? THIS IS JIGGS - FOUR ORDERS OF CORNED FEEL AN' CABBAGE - SEND 'EM OVER AN' MAKE IT SNAPPY -
GEO MCMANUS
12
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